NOVEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3153.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1790.

Shelled Barley, Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch and Hair Powder,
Manufactured and Sold by
JOSEPH FEW,
DRAWBRIDGE.
HE ALSO SELLS—— American manufactured F. and F. F. Gunpowder of an excellent quality.
THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR
MUSTARD SEED.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
On the Premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 18th of November next,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 53 acres, in Tredyffrin, Cheſter county, lying on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, with three rooms on a floor, a well of good water at the door, a good log barn; alſo a good bearing orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. It would be very convenient for a ſtore or tavern, as it lies on Lancaſter road, between the 18 and 19 mile ſtones. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given and the terms made known; the purchaſer to have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next, and an indiſputable title given.
Likewiſe will be ſold on the ſame day, another PLANTATION, lying within a mile of the former, containing 31 acres, 5 whereof are good watered meadow; the plowland has been lately limed, and is in good heart to bear wheat or other grain; and alſo a ſufficient quantity of woodland. There are on the premiſes a good griſt mill with two pair of ſtones, one of which is French burs, the whole in good repair for carrying on the milling buſineſs; likewiſe a good ſtone barn and ſtabling; alſo a good limeſtone quarry and kiln near the mill. Where attendance will be given and the terms made known, by
JAMES BROWN & THOMAS BROWN.
October 25th, 1790.

FOR SALE,
A young Negro Wench,
Can cook, waſh, iron, and do all kinds of houſe-work.
Enquire of the Printers.

JOHN BROOKS,
GLOVER and BREECHES MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third ſtreets, where he continues to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.
HE HAS NOW FOR SALE,
Gentlemens and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemens and ladies beſt linen, cotton, and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens fur ditto,
Gentlemens and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deer-ſkins for mens and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſaddlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſaddlers and ſhoemakers,
Lining, apron, ſhammy ſkins, &c.
Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.
Philadelphia, October 25, 1790.

FOR SALE,
By Stephen Decatur,
(No. 295) in Front-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet,
A SMALL QUANTITY OF THE
Beſt Peruvian Red Bark.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS a conſiderable number of perſons have made ſome progreſs in endeavouring to procure juſtice with reſpect to divers emiſſions of Paper Currency, iſſued in Maryland ſome years back, particularly two, dated the 1ſt of March, 1770, and the 10th of April, 1774, ſigned by *Clapham, Couden,* and *William Eddis*: And as they apprehend no effectual proviſion has yet been made by the State of Maryland, to do that juſtice to the holders of ſaid Bills of Credit, which the nature and circumſtances of the caſe require—Therefore, thoſe who have already exerted themſelves in this buſineſs, propoſe that a meeting be held at the Coffee-Houſe in the City of Philadelphia, on *Saturday*, the 6th of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; when all the holders of ſaid Bills of Credit, or their repreſentatives, may have an opportunity of conſulting on the buſineſs, and may ſend forward ſuitable perſons, with proper vouchers, to endeavour to recover the value of the ſame in a juſt and equitable manner.
October 25, 1790.

One Dollar Reward.
RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Second ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Leſher's tavern, near Callowhill-ſtreet, an apprentice boy, named JOHN HACKERTEE, about five feet high, and walks a little lame; had on, when he went away, a ſhort blue jacket, blue trowſers, a white cloth waiſtcoat, and a new wool hat, with a ribband round it. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
Philad. Oct. 26, 1790. ‡ DAVID MILLER.

TO BE SOLD,
THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed; containing 200 acres, with a good ſtone dwelling, kitchen and cellars, a well near the door, a ſtone barn and ſpring-houſe, a good ſtone quarry; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made and watered, as two ſtreams run through the place, one whereof affords a mill ſeat; about 25 acres of woodland, a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees. It is ſeven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and an half from a public landing on the river Delaware. For terms of ſale, apply to
ISAIAH WORRELL, and } Executors.
JOHN SHALLCROSS. }
N. B. All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Stephen Carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame, properly atteſted; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to the Executors. ¶ 3ſw & eotf.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWAREY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators. wtf
Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

William Kain, Fuller,
TAKES this method to inform the public that his Fulling-mill and works, at Cole's town, near Haddonfield, are in good order for carrying on the fulling buſineſs in a complete manner. All thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, as reaſonable as can be done elſewhere, and their favors gratefully acknowledged.
N. B. Cloths, worſteds, &c. will be taken in at JOHN NEGUS's, at Arch-ſtreet ferry, in Philadelphia, at SAMUEL KENNARD's, Eſq; and JOHN BRANSON's, weaver, in Haddonfield; and at SAMUEL COLE's, Moore's-town, where cloths will be duly taken away and returned after being dreſſed by ſaid WILLIAM KAIN, who purpoſes giving his attendance once a week for that purpoſe.—All perſons are deſired to put proper directions in writing, with their names, in their cloths. † tf.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MATHIAS BUSH, of Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in the ſame for payment, to SOLOMON BUSH, Adminiſtrator.
Montgomery county, 13th Oct. 1790. 6w

William & John Sitgreaves,
No. 48, in Front, below Cheſnut-ſtreet,
Have imported, by the late arrivals from Europe, and are now ſelling, a very handſome aſſortment of
FRESH GOODS,
SUCH as roſe and ſtriped blankets, fine and coarſe cloths, Duffils and coatings, fearnoughts, ſwanſkins, Welch plains, kendal cottons, flannels and baize, hair and worſted plush, yarn and worſted hoſiery, worſted ſtuffs of moſt kinds, and a great variety of cotton and linen goods. Alſo
Pewter aſſorted, tin plates, window glaſs, Crowley ſteel, drop ſhot, felt hats, *ſeine twine,* and an aſſortment of the beſt *wool and cotton card wire.* 6w

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,
DRUGGISTS,
At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.
Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them. They intend to keep up their aſſortments by freſh importations every ſpring and fall.
Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

Wikoff and *Harriſon,*
DRUGGISTS,
On the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, have imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Amſterdam, a large aſſortment of
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Which they will diſpoſe of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit:
Alſo, a General Aſſortment of
Paints, Glaſs and Dye-ſtuffs.
PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spaniſh brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Pruſſian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigreaſe; Vermillion; Lampblack.
DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red-wood Fuſtick.
GLASS. 28 by 24; 20 by 16, 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.
Orders attended to with punctuality and diſpatch. tf.

College of Philadelphia, October 26, 1790.

A ſhort account of the preſent ſtate of the College, Academy *and* Charitable School *of Philadelphia, and the* Public Lectures *to be delivered in it during the enſuing winter, commencing the firſt day of November next.*

THIS inſtitution conſiſts of three branches—We begin with I. THE CHARITABLE SCHOOL.

This *School*, which has been maintained, ſince the firſt foundation of the inſtitution in 1749, conſiſts of *Sixty Boys* and *Thirty Girls*, who are inſtructed *Gratis*, viz. The *Boys* in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. and the *Girls* in Reading, Sewing, and other branches of Education ſuitable to their ſex and ſtation in life. Upwards of 1200 poor children, who would otherwiſe, perhaps, have been deprived of the principal means of education, have been inſtructed in this part of the *Inſtitution*, ſince its firſt foundation.

II. THE ACADEMY.

This part conſiſts of two great ſchools, containing about one hundred ſcholars in each of them, viz.

Firſt. The ENGLISH SCHOOL, in which ſuch ſcholars, as are not intended for a collegiate education, or inſtruction in the *Learned Languages*, are taught the Engliſh Language grammatically, and alſo the *French*, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants Accounts, the practical branches of Mathematics, Surveying, Geography, Navigation, &c. Students from this ſchool are alſo admitted, at a proper ſtanding, to attend the *Lectures* in the College on *Mechanics*, Natural and Experimental *Philoſophy, Chemiſtry, Natural Hiſtory*, &c.

This ſchool is under the direction of { WILLIAM ROGERS, D. D. Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory.
Aſſiſted by { Mr. EDWARD FARRIS, Mathematical and Writing Maſter. Mr. SAMUEL JONES, Engliſh Maſter. Mr. JOS. D. HAMELIN, French Maſter.

Secondly. The LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ſometimes called, The HUMANITY School; in which are taught the LATIN and GREEK Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, and ſome Elementary Parts of *Mathematics*, as preparatory to the *College*.

This ſchool is under the direction of { JAMES DAVIDSON, A. M. Profeſſor of Humanity.
Aſſiſted by { Mr. JAMES GRAHAM, who alſo teaches Writing & Mathematics. Mr. WILLIAM FENTHAM. Mr. OWEN MAGRATH, A. B. of Trinity College, Dublin.

III. THE COLLEGE.

The college conſiſts of three great departments; viz. The PHILOSOPHY SCHOOLS, the MEDICAL SCHOOLS and the LAW-SCHOOL.

Firſt. The PHILOSOPHY SCHOOLS, in which the following lectures are read; in which are taught—

Belles lettres, elements of rhetorick and criticiſm, logic, metaphyſics, moral philoſophy, with lectures on general hiſtory. By JOHN ANDREWS, D. D. Profeſſor of Belles Lettres and Philoſophy.

Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, Aſtronomy, and Rhetoric, including Compoſition. By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provoſt.

N. B. The above lectures will be diſtributed among three Profeſſors, as ſoon as a Vice-Provoſt ſhall be appointed

Secondly. THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS, viz.

Anatomy and Surgery. By WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M. D. He alſo gives Lectures on *Midwifery*.

Theory and Practice of Medicine. By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

To be accompanied with *Clinical Lectures* in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital.

Chemiſtry and the Inſtitutes of Medicine. By CASPAR WISTAR, M. D.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy. By SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITHS, M. D.

Natural Hiſtory and Botany. By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

The object of theſe Lectures on NATURAL HISTORY is to give an extenſive VIEW of this ſcience, both in a *Philoſophical* and *Nomenclatural* ſenſe. As a moſt important and intereſting branch of natural knowledge, particular attention will be devoted to the *Structure, Phyſiology*, and *Oeconomy* of Animals. The philoſophical parts of *Agriculture*, as they regard a ſcience peculiarly intereſting to theſe United States, will likewiſe be attended to.

N. B. The lectures in natural and experimental philoſophy, for the uſe of the *Medical Students*, are given by Dr. SMITH, the Provoſt, and will commence on Wedneſday, 3d November, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and conclude with ſome lectures on *Electricity* and in *Aſtronomy*, illuſtrated with the ORRERY.

The Rules for Graduating in the Medical Schools are as follow—

It having been conſidered that it would not be for the honor of the college, or the advancement of ſound literature, to continue the degree of *Bachelor of Medicine*, leſt young and unexperienced men, under the ſanction of that degree and of their collegiate education, aſſuming the name of DOCTOR, might be tempted to impoſe on the public by a too early *Practice*; it has been therefore determined—

1. That the Degree of *Doctor* in *Medicine* ſhall be the only medical degree in future to be conferred in this ſeminary.

2. That no perſon is to be received as a candidate for that degree, until he has attained the age of twenty-one years; and thoſe ſtudents who reſide in the city of Philadelphia, or within five miles thereof, muſt alſo have been the pupils of ſome reſpectable Phyſician for three years, and thoſe who come from the country at a greater diſtance than five miles, muſt have ſtudied with ſome reputable Phyſician there for at leaſt two years.

3. It is further required that each candidate ſhall have attended at leaſt *one courſe* of the following lectures, viz. Anatomy and Surgery, Theory and Practice of Medicine,

Chemiſtry and the Inſtitutes of Medicine, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, the Botanical Lectures of the Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory and Botany, and a courſe of lectures in Natural and Experimental Philoſophy.

4. After which an examination is to take place; a *Theſis* written in the Latin or Engliſh language (at the option of the graduate) on a medical ſubject is to be printed and defended at the commencement, which is to be ſtatedly held on the firſt Wedneſday in June.

5. Thoſe perſons who have already received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and wiſh to be admitted to the degree of Doctor in Medicine, muſt publiſh and defend a Theſis agreeably to the above rules.

IV. The LAW-SCHOOL.

This *important School* has been lately inſtituted, and great expectations are juſtly formed of its uſefulneſs, from the great learning and experience of the PROFESSOR who has been appointed, namely: the Honorable JAMES WILSON, Eſquire, one of the Aſſociate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Plan of the Law Lecture, which will commence about the 15th of December, is as follows, viz.

To explain the conſtitution of the United States, its parts, its powers, and the diſtribution and operation of thoſe powers—to aſcertain the merits of that conſtitution by, comparing it with the conſtitutions of other ſtates, with the general principles of government, and with the rights of men—to point out the ſpirit, the deſign, and the probable effects of the laws and treaties of the United States—to mark, particularly and diſtinctly, the rules and deciſions of the federal courts in matters both of law and practice.

To examine legally, critically and hiſtorically, the conſtitutions and laws of the ſeveral ſtates in the Union—to compare thoſe conſtitutions and laws with one another, and with the general rules of law and government—to inveſtigate the nature, the properties, and the extent of that connexion, which ſubſiſts between the federal government and the ſeveral ſtates, and, of conſequence, between each of the ſtates and all the others.

To illuſtrate the genius, the elements, the originals, and the rules of the common law, in its theory and in its practice—to trace, as far as poſſible, that law to its fountains, to the laws and cuſtoms of the Normans, the Saxons, the Britons, the ancient Germans, the Romans, and, perhaps, in ſome inſtances, the Grecians.

Under this head it is to be obſerved, that the common law, in its true extent, includes the law of nations, the civil law, the maritime law, the law merchant, and the law too of each particular country, in all caſes in which thoſe laws are peculiarly applicable.

All the foregoing ſubjects of diſcuſſion ſhould be contraſted with the practice and inſtitutions of other countries: They ſhould be fortified by reaſons, by examples, and by authorities: And they ſhould be weighed and appreciated by the precepts of natural and revealed law.

The obvious deſign of ſuch a plan is, to furniſh a rational and an uſeful entertainment to gentlemen of all profeſſions; and, in particular, to aſſiſt in forming the Legiſlator, the Magiſtrate, and the Lawyer.

The lectures and exerciſes may be ſo prepared and arranged, as to ſuit the different views of thoſe who ſhall attend them.

P. S. As a finiſhing of the whole collegiate courſe, ſome lectures and exerciſes in rhetorick and compoſition will be given by

WM. SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the Seminary.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IT is agreed on all hands, that AGRICULTURE *is the baſis of national proſperity. The United States afford the firſt theatre for the exerciſe and improvement of this noble art, of any country in the world. To regulate the induſtry of our Farmers, and to excite their attention to new and profitable methods, as well as objects, of Agriculture, many valuable eſſays have been publiſhed in different periodical papers, but in none of them have we as yet ſeen* A compleat Syſtem of Huſbandry. *Among all the works of this kind,* The GENTLEMAN FARMER, *a ſmall Book, written by the late Lord Kaims, deſerves the higheſt praiſe, as containing the moſt improvements in the ſmalleſt compaſs, and as being beſt adapted to the climate and ſoil of the United States. The character of the author of this work as a patriot, and practical farmer, rendered him very dear to his countrymen, and the ſucceſs of all his plans for increaſing the products of the earth, and at the ſame time leſſening the hard labour of the farmer, has juſtified their reſpect for his abilities and virtues.*

As your paper circulates extenſively in the country, you will oblige many of your Readers, by republiſhing ſuch parts of this author's excellent work, as are applicable to our country, in ſucceſſive numbers in your paper. The following Extract from the preface will be neceſſary, to prepare the reader for the eſſays which are to follow it, and alſo to give a juſt idea of the integrity, knowledge, and philanthropy of the Author.

A CITIZEN of the United States.

SO much I will vouch for myſelf, that I have not mentioned a ſingle article as certain, but what I have practiſed many years with ſucceſs: the inſtructions contained in this book, are founded on repeated experiments and diligent obſervation. If any particular happen to be mentioned that has not come under my inſpection, the reader is warned of it. In ſhort, it will ſoon be perceived, that this is not a bookſeller's production.

Agriculture is a very ancient art. It has been practiſed every where without intermiſſion; but with very little attention to principles. In ſtudying the principles laid down by writers, I found myſelf in a ſort of labyrinth, carried to and fro without any certain direction. After a long courſe of reading, where there was nothing but darkneſs and diſcrepance, I laid aſide my books, took heart, and like Des Cartes commenced my inquiries with doubting of every thing. I reſorted to the book of nature: I ſtudied it with attention: and the ſecond part of this work contains the reſult of my inquiries. It is far from my thoughts, to impoſe my opinions upon others: I pretend only to have reduced the theory of agriculture into a ſort of ſyſtem, more conciſe at leaſt, and more conſiſtent, than has been done by other writers. Many eyes are better than one: and if my theory ſhall be found erroneous, the many that have erred will ſerve in ſome meaſure to keep me in countenance. I am not however afraid of any groſs error. An *imprimatur* from one of the ableſt chemiſts of the preſent age, has given me ſome confidence of being in the right track*.

* Dr. Black, Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, in the College of Edinburgh.

I cannot finiſh this preface without warmly recommending agriculture to gentlemen of land-eſtates; for whoſe uſe chiefly this work is intended. In every well-governed ſtate, agriculture has been duly honoured. In ancient Perſia, a feſtival was yearly celebrated, in which huſbandmen were freely admitted to the King's table. "From your labours, ſaid the King, we receive our ſu-"ſtenance; and by us you are protected. Being mutual-"ly neceſſary to each other, let us, like brethren, live "together in amity." The great Emperor of China performs yearly the ceremony of holding the plough, to ſhow that no man is above being a farmer. The iſland Miletus, during many years, had been afflicted with factions: the government was ſettled by ſome wiſe men of Paros, a neighbouring iſland. Theſe men having ſurveyed the iſland, and marked the poſſeſſor of every well cultivated farm, convocated an aſſembly of the people, and appointed theſe perſons to be governors. "The perſon," ſaid they, "who governs his private affairs with prudence "and induſtry, is qualified to govern thoſe of the public." The King of Tunis, invaded by a powerful enemy, promiſed to a neighbour, who aſſiſted him, the philoſopher's ſtone. He ſent a plough; terming it the philoſopher's ſtone, becauſe it would produce rich crops, to procure gold in plenty.

In the view of profit, agriculture is fit for every man. In the view of pleaſure, it is of all occupations the beſt adapted to gentlemen in a private ſtation. Matter crouds upon me, and I am at a loſs where to begin. Agriculture correſponds to that degree of exerciſe, which is the beſt preſervative of health. It requires no hurtful fatigue, on the one hand, nor indulges, on the other, indolence, ſtill more hurtful. During a throng of work, the diligent farmer will ſometimes be early and late in the field: but this is no hardſhip upon an active ſpirit. At other times, a gentleman who conducts his affairs properly may have hours every day, to beſtow on reading, on his family, on his friends.

Agriculture is equally ſalutary to the mind. In the management of a farm, conſtant attention is required to the ſoil, to the ſeaſon, and to different operations. A gentleman thus occupied becomes daily more active, and is daily gathering knowledge: as his mind is never ſuffered to languiſh, he is ſecure againſt the diſeaſe of low ſpirits.

But what I chiefly inſiſt on is, that, laying aſide irregular appetites and ambitious views, agriculture is of all occupations the moſt conſonant to our nature; and the moſt productive of contentment, the ſweeteſt ſort of happineſs. In the firſt place it requires that moderate degree of exerciſe, which correſponds the moſt to the ordinary ſucceſſion of our perceptions. Fox-hunting produces a ſucceſſion too rapid: angling produces a ſucceſſion too ſlow. Agriculture correſponds not only more to the ordinary ſucceſſion, but has the following ſignal property, that a farmer can direct his operations, with that degree of quickneſs and variety, which is agreeable to his own train of perceptions. In the next place, to every occupation that can give a laſting reliſh, hope and fear are eſſential. A fowler has little enjoyment in his gun, who miſſes frequently; and he loſes all enjoyment, when every ſhot is death: a poacher, ſo dexterous, may have pleaſure in the profit, but none in the art. The hopes and fears that attend agriculture keep the mind always awake, and in an enlivening degree of agitation. Hope never approaches certainty ſo near, as to produce ſecurity; nor is fear ever ſo great, as to create deep anxiety and diſtreſs. Hence it is, that a gentleman farmer, tolerably ſkilful, never tires of his work; but is as keen the laſt moment as the firſt. Can any other employment compare with farming in that reſpect? In the third place, no other occupation rivals agriculture, in connecting private intereſt with that of the public. How pleaſing to think, that every ſtep a man makes for his own good, promotes that of his country! Even where the balance happens to turn againſt the farmer, he has ſtill the comfort, that his country profits by him. Every gentleman farmer muſt of courſe be a patriot; for patriotiſm, like other virtues, is improved and fortified by exerciſe. In fact, if there be any remaining patriotiſm in a nation, it is found among that claſs of men.

In former times, hunting was the only buſineſs of a gentleman. The practice of blood made him rough and hard-hearted: he led the life of a dog, or of a ſavage; violently active in the field, ſupinely indolent at home. His train of ideas was confined to dogs, horſes, hares, foxes: not a rational idea entered the train, not a ſpark of patriotiſm, nothing done for the public, his dependents enſlaved and not fed, no huſbandry, no embelliſhment, loathſome weeds round his dwelling, diſorder and dirt within. Conſider the preſent mode of living. How delightful the change, from the hunter to the farmer, from the deſtroyer of animals to the feeder of men! Our gentlemen who live in the country, have become active and induſtrious. They embelliſh their fields, improve their lands, and give bread to thouſands. Every new day promotes health and ſpirits; and every new day brings variety of enjoyment. They are happy at home; and they wiſh happineſs to all.

As the ſcene of my experience has all along been in Scotland, my native country, I am ſhy to recommend this plan of huſbandry to any but to my countrymen. I have, however, a thorough conviction, that, giving allowance for ſlight variation of climate, the plan will ſuit England, France, Italy, and every other country ſituated within either of the temperate zones.

In arts and ſciences, a plentiful ſource of obſcurity and indiſtinctneſs is, the uſing a word in different ſenſes, without warning the reader of it. Conſidering what volumes have been compoſed on agriculture, it is amazing how little preciſion there is in the terms of art. Take the following inſtance. The word *furrow* is employed to ſignify, not only the hollow made by the plough, but the earth taken out of that hollow, and alſo the hollow between ridges. Better coin words than write indiſtinctly. Let *furrow* be appropriated to the ſpace in which the plough moves, and alſo to the hollow between ridges; which will not occaſion any confuſion. But I venture to diſtinguiſh the earth moved by the plough, by the name of the *furrow-ſlice*. The ſmall hollows that appear between the ſlices when a ridge is plowed, may be termed *ſeams*.

Earth, land, ground, ſoil, are not ſynonymous; and therefore, in correct writing, their meaning ought to be aſcertained. Earth is oppoſed to metals, foſſils, and ſuch like. Land is any indefinite ſection of this globe, *a cælo ad centrum*. Ground is the ſurface of land; and every quality of a ſurface can be attributed to it, hilly ground, flat ground, ſmooth ground, rough ground, ſoft ground, hard ground. Quantity is an attribute of land, improperly of ground. We ſay currently, a quantity of land, not a quantity of ground, otherwiſe than figuratively. The earth we tread on, with reſpect to its power of nouriſhing plants, is termed ſoil, rich ſoil, poor ſoil, dry ſoil, wet ſoil, clay ſoil, ſandy ſoil. Staple is uſed by Engliſh writers with reſpect to the nature of the ſoil. In common language theſe terms are not diſtinctly ſeparated; nor do I pretend that my definitions are altogether accurate. To fix a preciſe meaning to each will probably require a century or two more.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PUBLIC WHARF and HAY SCALES, in the Northern Liberties, WILL BE LET. Any perſon inclining to Rent the ſaid Wharf and Scales, are deſired to ſend in their propoſals, in writing, *To the Commiſſioners of the County of Philadelphia*, on or before the 16th inſtant, at the New Court Houſe.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

THAT valuable Plantation, called FRIEDENSTHAL, on the Buſhkill, in the forks of Delaware, ſix miles from Eaſton, and two from Nazareth, on the road from Eaſton to the Wind-Gap, containing about 600 acres. There are on the premiſes a never-failing ſtream, a two ſtory log dwelling houſe, log ſtables, and a large barn, with ſtables built of ſtone, two orchards, above 100 acres cleared plowland, and about 40 acres good cleared meadow, ſufficient to keep a large ſtock of cattle.

On paying one third of the purchaſe money, time will be given to pay the remainder. For further particulars, inquire at the Taverns at Bethlehem and Lediz.

N. B. If this plantation is not ſold before the 1ſt of January next, it will be rented for ſome years. † 4w

---

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of Public Taxes in the county of Cheſter, and thoſe of the county of Delaware, who are in arrears previous to this preſent year, to pay to the Treaſurers the amount of their duplicates reſpectively, at November Term next, as no further indulgence will be given.

JOS. GIBBONS,
October 22, 1790. JAMES MOORE, } Commiſſioners.
‡ 4w ELIJAH M'CLENACHAN,

WHEREAS, by a bond bearing date the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, James Arnold and Abraham Garnett became bound unto John Bulkeley, then of Brandywine hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, in the ſum of three hundred pounds, gold or ſilver money, conditioned for the payment of one hundred and fifty pounds, money aforeſaid, which bond is either ſecreted or loſt. This is to warn any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Bond, as the money is already paid to ſaid Bulkeley.

JAMES ARNOLD,
‡ ABRAHAM GARNETT.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, by accident, had a certain bond deſtroyed, which was executed by Mr. James M'Connel, ſhop-keeper, of New-Holland, for the ſum of one hundred pounds, dated the 27th day of March, 1790, and payable the firſt day of April, 1797--the ſubſcriber takes this method to ſatisfy the ſaid M'Connel, that there may be no ſcruple or ſuſpicion to prevent his replacing ſaid bond to the ſubſcriber, payable as aforeſaid.

‖ NATHAN EVANS, ſen.

Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, Sept. 25th, 1790.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, Oct. 22d, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, in Lower Merion townſhip, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, ſituated in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by the river Schuylkill and land of Jonathan Jones, Evan Jones, and others; containing 114 acres 114 perches, on which a griſt and ſaw mill are erected. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Anthony Levering, deceaſed, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

THE above mentioned premiſes are ſituated ſeven miles from Philadelphia, and one and an half from Merion Meeting. On one of them (which, as above mentioned, is bounded on Schuylkill and land of Jonathan and Evan Jones, now by land of Paul and Jacob Jones) is erected a two ſtory ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, one of which on the lower floor is occupied as a kitchen, a good cellar under the whole, except that part which is occupied as a kitchen, a ſtone barn lately built, ſtables and other out-houſes. Alſo a griſt mill on a never-failing ſtream of water, which empties into Schuylkill at the tail race of the mill. The mill conſiſts of two pair of ſtones, one pair whereof are French burs. On theſe premiſes are a ſufficiency of excellent watered meadows, a ſufficiency of woodland for fencing and firing; the arable land is good wheat land, with two good young apple orchards thereon of grafted fruit, one in, the other near its prime, containing about 57 acres and 57 perches.

On the other of ſaid Tracts, which contains about 57 acres and 57 perches, and adjoining the above-mentioned tract, are likewiſe a ſufficiency of watered meadows, and woodland for fencing and firing; the arable land is likewiſe good land, and has a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit. There are erected on this tract a two ſtory ſtone houſe two rooms on a floor, a frame dwelling houſe with two rooms on each floor, a new frame barn, ſtables, and a ſawing mill, double geered, on the aforeſaid ſtream, likewiſe a ſtone dwelling adjoining the ſaw mill, and on which is likewiſe an excellent ſeat for a paper mill. The buildings are all chiefly new, and the whole in good order. ‡

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be ſold on THURSDAY, the 6th of January next, on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, an excellent FARM, containing 291 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Deptford, about one quarter of a mile from Woodbury, 40 acres of which are good meadow, lying on Woodbury creek, about 100 acres good arable land, the remainder woodland well timbered. On the premiſes are a large two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, a large frame barn, and other out-buildings, a good apple orchard. Taken in execution as the property of Richard Johns, and to be ſold by

JOHN BLACKWOOD, late Sheriff.

Glouceſter, New-Jerſey, Nov. 3d, 1790.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, Nov. 2d, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, in Marlborough townſhip, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of November inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, three certain Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, adjoining each other, ſituated in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by land of Hans Peter Welker, Hans Peter Bowman, and others; containing 92 acres and 10 perches; on which a forge, griſt, and ſaw mill are erected. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Jacob Diſt, deceaſed, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

WAS left at the ſubſcriber's, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania, on the 30th of September 1790, by a man who calls himſelf *Nicholas Brink*, but his true name is ſuppoſed to be *Nicholas Caſely*, as appears by an aſſignment of a note he had, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, very crooked in his hind legs, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his keeping in ſix weeks from this date.

WILLIAM BENNET.

October 24th, 1790. ‡

DOVER, October 14.

In the United States, all is peace and quiet. The electors of Federal Representatives are going on with a degree of good humour, considering the change likely to take place in our national representation. We have a prospect of a fine harvest—Heaven has smiled upon the labours of the husbandman—our trees bend under the weight of their fruit, and our paths drop fatness. Our country may well be called the American Canaan, a land flowing with milk and honey. To this land of freedom, emigrants are daily arriving—Hither, the weary and heavy laden, the oppressed of every country, flee--and here they find rest and protection.

It must redound to the honour of New Hampshire when it is known, that, from the time of passing the Revenue Law to the present moment, not one breach of that act has taken place in this district.

NEW-LONDON, October 22.

By the brig Apollo, Capt. Williams from Jamaica, we have papers to the 7th September. They contain further accounts of the destruction occasioned by the gale of wind that happened there the 1st of that month, than were inserted in our last, and say "That from the windward parishes deplorable accounts had been received of the havock done there, and that the effects of the storm were not inferior to the one in 1786."

BOSTON. October 25.

By Capt. Ward, who arrived here from Martinico since our last, we learn, that the commotions which have so long agitated that island, have produced a melancholy scene of human carnage. Our readers will recollect that there are two implacable parties in that island. Count Damas, the governor, the principal planter, the King's troops, and free mulattoes form one party, which is denominated the Royalists: the other party is formed of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, and some of Fort Royal, who are called the Revolutionists. In a former tumult, the latter executed several mulattoes; which occasioned the expedition against St. Pierre, commanded by Count Damas, and the Viscount de Ponteves Gein. The ringleaders of the mob, who murdered the mulattoes, were apprehended, some were committed to goal, and others sent to France, and tranquility was thereby restored for a time. Since then the St. Pierre Revolutionists have demanded of the governor, that the prisoners in goal should be liberated, the suits commenced against those sent to France stopped, the mulattoes disarmed, and Fort Bourbon put into their possession. Those the Governor could not comply with; but the Revolutionists found means to get possession of Fort Bourbon, on which the Governor and his officers returned to Gourmon, where the Assembly was sitting; and the St. Pierre people fitted out five cutters to prevent supplies going to that part of the island. The Governor also took measures to stop all supplies for the Revolutionists in Fort Bourbon. In consequence of which the garrison were obliged to send out large parties to collect subsistence from the plantations: one of these parties on a marauding expedition, was attacked by the mulattoes and negroes (whom the planters had armed for the protection of their property) and being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat to a cane field—to this the negroes, &c. immediately set fire, and the Revolutionists issued therefrom, and massacred them without distinction to the number of 784; with the loss of only 5 or 6. Capt. Ward had the account of the numbers killed, from officers who counted the dead bodies. The planters have since solemnly sworn, never to carry any more of their produce to the market of St. Pierre; and the Count Damas was preparing for an expedition against that city, which he was determined to bring to submission or reduce to ashes. In this unhappy situation was the island, when Capt. Ward left it.

MORE OF WAR.

Captain Russel, in the ship William, from Petersburgh, put into Falmouth, in England, which place he left the ninth of September, at which time the press was as violent as ever; four of his men were pressed on board an English frigate, but he got them off again. The Capt. of the English frigate informed him, that war must unavoidably take place very soon. It was said that the English fleet was very poorly manned—they having been obliged to take the tag-rag of creation in order to get their ships at sea.

By late arrivals from the British West-Indies we learn, that provisions of every kind are very scarce; so much so, that a ship, which was short of provisions, could not get a supply for her crew for a short voyage.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

By letters received in town, we learn, that Capt. Burbeck, of the United States troops, has built a fort near the mouth of the river St. Mary's, opposite the Spanish lines, which he called fort St. Tammany.

The Legislature of the state of Connecticut have re-elected Oliver Elsworth, Esq; a Federal Senator.

By the Boston papers we find, that the Humane Society established in that commonwealth has erected six houses within and near the harbour of Boston, at judicious distances, for the relief and preservation of ship-wrecked seamen, viz. two on Lovell's Island, two on Nantasket Beach, one on Calef's Island, and one on Scituate Beach, near White's Ferry.

The Goddess Pomona seems to have smiled upon the autumnal fields both of Europe and America this year. Accounts from all quarters announce a plentiful prospect from the lap of vegetation.—Thus, by the bounties of indulgent Heaven, the needy's stores are filled with bread.

Captain Jones, of the Goliah, passed through a British fleet of 30 sail of the line, 6 frigates and 4 cutters, on the 4th September. Start bearing N. E. 14 leagues, standing up Channel; he spoke with one of the fleet. and was informed they had not seen the Spaniards.—He afterwards spoke with a brig from Gibraltar, who assured him that it was all peace.

The ship Four Friends, Capt. Volans, on the 25th of October, in lat. 37 38, long. 73 10 W. fell in with a brig with both masts overboard, and full of water. She appeared to be a new vessel, deep waisted, no head, a white bottom, turpentine sides, the moulding painted white, black streaks, black stern, with yellow moulding, red counter, a false cabin window in the middle of four others, posts up for an awning on the main deck, five ports on a side, and no people on board.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 3.

A correspondent says, that Congress should make application to the French Court to admit American fish, flour, lumber, &c. into the West-India islands, upon a preferable footing to what they admit British articles of the same nature from Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, &c.—and, in return, Congress should grant the admittance of French rum and molasses, upon a lower duty than what is paid upon British West-India rum.

Friday morning, about three o'clock, the powder-mill, near Frankford, belonging to Mr. Joseph J. Miller, of this city, was blown up, by which accident one of the workmen, was so mangled and burnt, that he expired in a few hours afterwards.—There was about one ton of powder in the mill.

Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, the brew-house of Mr. Hare, in the Northern-Liberties of this city, was discovered to be on fire; and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the citizens, a great part of it was burnt.

The Legislature of New-Jersey have elected William Patterson, Esq; Governor of that state.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor.——THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Members of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DISTRICTS.

City and County of Philadelphia and Delaware,	Richard Peters, John Sellers, Samuel Powel.
Chester, - -	Richard Thomas.
Bucks, - -	Thomas Jenks.
Montgomery, -	Lindsey Coats.
Northampton, -	Robert Brown.
Lancaster and York,	Sebastian Graff, Adam Hubley, Michael Smyser.
Berks and Dauphin,	Joseph Heister, John Gloninger.
Cumberland and Mifflin,	Thomas Kennedy.
Northumberland, Luzerne and Huntingdon,	W. Montgomery.
Bedford and Franklin,	Abraham Smith.
Westmoreland & Alleghany,	Richard Butler.
Washington and Fayette,	John Smilie, John Hoge.

Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia City.—Jacob Hiltzheimer, Lawrence Seckle, William Bingham,* Francis Gurney, Richard Wells.*

Philadelphia County.—Thomas Britton, Thomas Paul, Elias Boys, Isaac Warner,* Blair M'Clenachan.*

Delaware County.—Hugh Lloyd, Richard Riley.

Bucks County.—Gerardus Wynkoop, John Chapman, James Bryan, Ralph Stover.*

Chester County.—Richard Downing, Caleb James, John M'Dowell, James Boyd.*

Lancaster County.—James Cunningham, Abraham Carpenter,* Jacob Erb, William Webb,* Joseph Work,* John Berchbill.*

York County.—Joseph Read, Henry Tyson, John Stewart, Philip Gardner,* Willian M'Pherson,* Thomas Lilly.

Cumberland County.—John Hodge, David Mitchel, James Powers.*

Berks County.—John Ludwig, Nicholas Lutz, James Collins,* Gabriel Heister,* Daniel Clymer.*

Northampton County.—Jacob Everly, junior,* Anthony Lurch, jun. Thomas Mawhorter,* John Mulhallon.*

Bedford County.—Abraham Cable,* Jacob Saylor.*

Northumberland County.—Samuel Maclay, John White.

Westmoreland County—William Findley,* John Beard.

Washington County—John Minor,* Matthew Ritchie,* James Allison, Thomas Ryerson.

Fayette County.—James Findley, Albert Gallitine.*

Franklin County.—James M'Lean,* James Johnston.

Montgomery County.—Benjamin Markley, Jonathan Roberts, James Vaux, Cadwallader Evans, jun.

Dauphin County.—Jacob Miley, John Carson, James M'Creight.

Luzerne County.—Obadiah Gore.

Huntingdon County.—David Stewart.

Alleghany County.—John Neville.

Mifflin County.—John Oliver.*

☞ *Those marked thus * are new Members.*

The King of Hungary, by his effecting a peace for his distressed dominions, proves himself to be both a great and a good man. Not great by wading through seas of blood and scenes of devastation, to the accomplishment of some trivial object of ambition, or to gratify the selfish feelings of resentment and revenge; but from having, through generous concession and manly negociation, restored the blessings of peace to his impoverished and depopulated country.---How are the distinguished butchers of the human race obscured by the mild lustre of humanity!

Whilst Europe is convulsed to her centre, the United American States rest on the firm basis of liberty and security. A government has been established in our country, which has at length received general approbation.

Candor must allow that much has already been effected. Credit begins to emerge from the abyss into which she seemed ready to sink for ever; Commerce, her inseparable ally, superintending laborious industry, directs the plough, and pervades the various departments of national œconomy.

Rejoice, therefore, ye American citizens, in humble confidence, that, if ye partake not of the luxuries which some parts of Europe or Asia enjoy, we shall long be exempted from the calamities which they suffer—that nature spreads her bounties before ye—that moderate industry will enable ye to gather them into your stores——that beneficial commerce begins to invite ye to foreign shores, because ye have wisely established manufactures at home—that your national government is supported by liberty, who has fixed her feet on the rock of reason, and that religious toleration is our glory!

Extract of a letter from an American now in Britain, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Since my arrival in this country, in the course of my travels, I have been astonished at the vast number of poor, who with the utmost difficulty can procure a subsistance, for this country is exceedingly populous, and filling fast with inhabitants since the late peace. In the course of journeying I have often conversed with them, and I find many of them would be very willing to emigrate to America, notwithstanding the severe laws enacted of late years against enticing tradesmen and handycrafts away, and *the* many publications by those in power here, describing America as a very miserable refuge to the poor of this country. Any person may go abroad to America, provided he carries no tool used in manufactures along with him, and pays his freight (for no shipmaster or any person dare indent to go to America a tradesman or any person, under a penalty of 700l. and twelve months imprisonment.) Now a tradesman in Britain, much more in any other part of Europe, never can raise or command so much money at one time as will pay his freight, five or six pounds sterling freight charged, no tradesmen here is ever able to muster, on account of the high price of provisions and the low wages they get. The friends of America and of the poor in Europe, think it would be the interest of the United States, and the only means of introducing manufacturers (considering their great distance from all the manufacturing nations in Europe) to grant a bounty to shipmasters, who bring over TRADESMEN ONLY from Europe, of two or three pounds for each mechanic brought over—this would enable tradesmen to muster up as much as the shipmaster would in that case demand for his passage.

"If this was thought too much for the states to do for all tradesmen, it might be confined to particular *trades only*---though it is certain, that every tradesmen imported from Europe would, in the course of a few months only, be a gain to the country of much more than all the bounty paid out by the states.

"P. S. If the Congress did not chuse to be at the expence, might not private societies be established in the great sea-port towns, such as Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. who would give bounties on particular trades only---such as Tanners---after a plenty of that branch had arrived, they might alter it to Weavers and Brewers, or any trade that was thought proper---altering the branch always as there seemed a demand.

"It is amazing the great benefit that accrues to the landed interest in America, by tradesmen working up or manufacturing the goods upon the spot----all the provisions he consumes, all the raw materials he works up, and all that is consumed by his family when they increase, is the product of the lands of America. Here arises a constant and steady market for the farmer---no risk by sea---no stoppage by European prohibition---nor no decrease of demand by heavy duties and rivalship in Europe."

Extract of a letter from an American in Britain, to his friend here.

"Let Congress appoint a reputable banking house at London, to pay interest in London of American bonds, in the same manner as the bank of England pays interest of government debt. Let the interest of no bonds transferred from America to Europe be payable, till the banking house have got six months notice from the holder of said bonds; this and several regulations may be easily made to prevent fraud, in shifting the security from America to Britain. Afterwards let transfers be made of said property or stock every lawful day, same as British stock—but no transfer to be held lawful unless entered in the book kept by the said banking house, which must be entered without any expence to the holder. Let Congress pay all expences, remitting to Europe, premium to banker, &c. for his trouble. In this way their friends in Britain could be of assistance in laying out their loose money in that property, and thereby raise the credit and fame of the American States, when it was seen through Britain and Europe, how high the American stock sold. The Irish government have a banking house or rather banker in London, that does this. The English have a banking house at Amsterdam, that has an allowance from the British government, who get English stock held by the people in Holland transferred in the government books at the bank of England---pay dividends on English stock to the holders thereof in Holland, in three weeks after the books are shut at London, for the purpose of making out the names of those persons entitled to the dividends---And all this for no expence to the people in Holland---the Dutch banking house having a certain allowance by the English government."

Married, on Wednesday evening last, at the house of John Clark, Esquire, near Bristol, by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Newtown, Captain John Angus, of this city, to Miss Cross, of Bucks county.

Married, on Saturday, the 22d ult. by the Rev. Doctor Ewing, Dr. Nicholas B. Waters, to the amiable Miss Esther Rittenhouse, daughter of David Rittenhouse, Esq.

*** Dr. SMITH's Introductory Lecture to a Course of *Natural* and *Experimental* PHILOSOPHY, will be given in the College this Day at 11 o'clock.

Improvements and Additions

To Mr. Bowen's EXHIBITION of Wax-Work, viz.

HIS Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esquire. A Philadelphian Beauty. A beautiful Figure of Peace, with her Olive Branch. Plenty, with a Basket of Fruit, Wreaths of Flowers, &c.

*** Tickets, at One Quarter Dollar, may be had at Mr. James Bryson's, No. 4, Third-street, below Market-street; where the Exhibition is open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 every evening.

☞ Miniature and Portrait Painting performed at the same place on reasonable terms. Nov. 3.

East-Caln, Chester county, 18th 10th month, 1790.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the 8th month, 1789, a small STEER, supposed to be two years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take him away.

‡ 2w JOHN HOOPES, jun.

Plaster of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineness, to suit the purchaser,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at present is *Three Shillings* per bushel, where it will be continued to be sold on the lowest terms occasionally.

THE great advantages arising from this important manure are now pretty generally understood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its success in gardens is not so much known. Some experiments made this spring on cabbage plants have been attended with astonishing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very best sort shall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving useful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of so convenient a manure. tf

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennsylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the south side, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is so well watered, that much more meadow may easily be made. There are on the premises two small dwelling-houses and several out-houses, with an excellent young orchard. It is well situated for a store and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leesburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caspar Wister*, in Philadelphia. tf.

SAMUEL SHAW,

Has received from London, Liverpool and Hull, and the Peggy and Dublin Packet, from Briſtol,

A general Aſſortment of Merchandize,

Which are now opening at his ſtore, No. 72, the corner of Water and Arch-ſtreets, for ſale, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, among which are

COARSE and fine broad and narrow cloths, elaſtic ditto, kerſeys, plains and halfthicks, coatings, duffils and flannels, baizes, kendall cottons, Indian and roſe blankets, worſted, ſilk and worſted and cotton ſtockings, ſhaloons, calimancoes, tammies and durants, rattinets, moreens, wildbores and joans ſpinning, figured ruſſels, ſattinets, florentines, brown and white Iriſh linens, 9 8 ditto ſheetings, Drogheda linens, and a neat aſſortment of Manchester goods, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, half yard, half and ell wide perſians, black mode ditto, ſattins, ſewing ſilks, ſilk twiſt, Scots threads, Scots coloured ditto, cottons and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, book muſlins, brown hollands, ditto heſſians, ozenbrigs, dowlaſſes, brown and white buckram, kenting handkerchiefs, an aſſortment of cutlery and hard ware, pewter, ſhort pipes in kegs and boxes, ſteel in half faggots, window glaſs, a general aſſortment of broad an narrow bindings, &c. &c.

WANTED, A few hogſheads of beſt James River or Carolina Tobacco. October 1, 1790.

Jonathan Harvey & Co.

No. 5, Water, below Market-ſtreet, have received per the ſhips Ceres and Adriana, from Liverpool; Molly from Hull, and Pigou from London,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Conſiſting of as follow, viz.

STRIPED duffils,
Wide and narrow ditto,
8-4 9-4 and 10-4 roſe blankets,
Bearſkins and coatings,
Ladies 8-4 ditto,
Superfine drab plains,
Hunters foreſt and half thicks,
6-4 double milled cloth,
Faſhionable ſtriped elaſtic beavers,
Kerſey beavers and flannels,
7-8, 8-4 and 7-4 baize,
6-4 and 7-4 ſuperfine cloth,
Wildbores and camblets,
Shalloons and calimancoes,
Durants, Joans and moreens,
Velverets, corduroy and fancy cords,
Florentines and laſtings,
Worſted valentias & ſtockinets,
Iriſh linens,
Scots thread and ſewing ſilk,
Beaver and felt hats.

6 w.

Juſt imported from London, per the ſhips Marquis de la Fayette, Pigou and Apollo, and for ſale on low terms, by the package or piece, by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

No. 155, Water ſtreet, ſouth part,

A General Aſſortment of Woollen Goods.

Among which are,

KENDALL cottons, fearnoughts, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 roſe blankets, ſtriped blanketing, 8-4 and 9-4 blue, green and ſpotted rugs; ſerges, halfthicks, plains, coatings, &c.

Alſo ſail cloth No. 1 to 8, of a ſuperior manufacture, that will not mildew.

They have likewiſe for ſale, Madeira, Liſbon, and red and white Port wines, in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks, fit for immediate uſe; old Port wine in bottles by the dozen, Muſcovado ſugar in barrels, &c. &c. tf

October 6 1790.

William and Joſeph Sanſom,

No. 67, Second, near Arch-ſtreet,

Have received by the different Veſſels from London, Liverpool and Hull, and the Two Brothers, Capt. Geddes, from Dublin,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of, by the piece or package, on very low TERMS, viz.

INDIAN blankets, point blankets,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 roſe blankets,
Kendal cottons, red flannels,
Blocking baizes, blue, red and green,
Green and white Colecheſter ditto,
Coatings, twilled, plain and ſtriped,
Broadcloths and plains,
Florentines, ſattinets and laſtings,
Rattinets, ſhalloons and other ſtuffs,
Shawls, printed cottons and callicoes,
Felting, for paper-makers, &c. Alſo
Iriſh Linens and Ruſſia Sheetings,
Shot aſſorted, from B. and SB. to No. 9, bar lead,
Crowley ſteel, bliſtered ſteel, copperas, red lead,
Window glaſs, &c.

And they daily expect an aſſortment of hardware, tin, ſheet iron, &c. 6w

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, Wholeſale or Retail,

At *W. & D. Hall's* Book-ſtore,

No. 51. MARKET-STREET,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord, 1791.

Being the third after Leap-Year.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

THE Conſtitution of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.----An eaſy method for knowing the principal Stars.---A receipt for Pomona Wine: Communicated by a Farmer, who had uſed it in his family.--Receipt to make Cyder of the firſt quality: Communicated by a Jerſey Farmer.---A cheap and wholeſome ſubſtitute for Rum: Recommended to reapers and other labourers.---A method of curing the Bloody Flux: By an American Phyſician.---To prevent the fatal effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog.---To ſtop a Spitting of Blood: Taken from Doctor *Ruſh's* Medical Inquiries and Obſervations.---A variety of Maxims and Obſervations, moral, critical and miſcellaneous.---Tables of Intereſt of Six and Seven per Cent.---Table of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York ---A Table ſhewing the value of any number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each.---Yearly meetings of the People, called Quakers.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delawave.---Account of Poſt Towns.---Croſs Poſts.---Roads, &c.

POETRY.

The Summum Bonum, or infallible Receipt for Happineſs.---Œconomy.---Effects of youthful Folly.---The Fruitleſs Toil.---An Axiom.---A Cure for the Evils of Life.---The Virtues.---A Soliloquy on Death.

Juſt Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

IN MARKET-STREET,

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the Pſalter, or Pſalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled* "*An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Seventh Day, the 6th of next month, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

The great Valley Works Eſtate.

No. 1. A Forceable forge, with four fires and two hammers, well founded on a large dam of 17 feet head and fall. Alſo an excellent ſlitting and rolling mill upon the ſame dam, with a large ſtone coal houſe to each. Alſo a good ſtone houſe and barn, blackſmith and cooper's ſhop, with a number of ſmall houſes to accommodate workmen. With theſe will be ſold about 650 acres of land, of which about 15 acres of watered meadow, 50 ditto plow land, the remainder woodland, part of which has been cut many years, and is now in a thriving ſtate.

No. 2. A capital griſt mill and ſaw mill, worked by the above ſtream. The griſt mill has two water wheels, three pair of ſtones and two ſetts of bolting works. On the premiſes are a good ſtone houſe, kitchen and ſtabling, about ſeven acres of meadow, 30 plow land and 40 woodland. The ſituation of the above deſcribed works being on the banks of the Schuylkill, about 20 miles from Philadelphia, and on the road leading from the forges and furnaces, in the interior parts of this ſtate, to Philadelphia, being alſo drove by the Valley creek, which is now known to be a ſuperior ſtream, chiefly fed by ſprings, and therefore not liable to dry in ſummer nor freeze in winter, render them peculiarly advantageous in carrying on the various branches of buſineſs.

No. 3. A farm, containing 200 acres. On this tract are a good log dwelling houſe, with a good ſpring near the door, a ſmall orchard, about 10 acres of watered meadow, and 15 more may be made at a ſmall expence, as part thereof is cleared and ditched, about 40 acres of plow land, the remainder is woodland, part of which has been cut, and is now in a thriving ſtate.

No. 4. A farm, containing 100 acres, has a good houſe, a ſmall orchard and meadow, about 40 acres of cleared land, and the remainder in woods.

No. 5. A farm, containing 230 acres, or thereabouts. On this tract are a large log dwelling houſe and a good ſpring near the door, an orchard, about 100 acres clear, the remainder timbered. The quality ſtrong land, and may, with improvement, be made an excellent farm, being contiguous to Limeſtone.

For terms apply to ISAAC POTTS, on the premiſes; ISAAC LLOYD, of Darby; or THOMAS HARRISON, in Philadelphia.

Should the above premiſes not be ſold by private ſale before the time above fixed, attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale by ISAAC POTTS,

ISAAC LLOYD and
THOMAS HARRISON, } Executors to the eſtate of Norris Jones, dec.

Philadelphia, 10 month 11, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

(And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt day of April next,)

THE PLANTATION of the ſubſcriber, lying in Coventry township, Cheſter county, and adjoining the dwelling-plantation late of Thomas Potts, Eſquire, deceaſed; containing about 157 acres of land, 25 of which are good meadow well watered by a conſtant ſtream, and more may be made, about 50 acres well timbered, the remainder arable land. On the premiſes are a dwelling-houſe in good repair, a good new barn, and ſeveral other neceſſary out-houſes, the whole under good fencing. The central ſituation of the above-mentioned plantation to the different iron-works in the neighbourhood, together with the great advantages which may be derived from the large proportion of well watered meadow ground, cannot fail to make it valuable, and to recommend it to any perſon who is deſirous of having a good ſtand for public buſineſs, or of farming to advantage. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

† THOMAS HASKINS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Captains or Commanders of Sloops, ſhallops or Flats, bringing Hay, Wood, Lumber, or any other Article, to the Draw-Bridge, not to deliver the ſame to any Carter, Corder or other Perſon, except Mr. JOHN RODGERS, or the Subſcriber, who will execute Bills for the Quantity received, and for which alone, under their ſignature, and under no other, they will conſider themſelves anſwerable; as, for want of ſuch information, many impoſitions have been frequently put, as well upon the ſaid Captains and Corders, as upon the Citizens. ROBERT LUMSDEN, Corder.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1790. †

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, in the night of the 23d of Auguſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Cheſter county, a Mulatto Girl, named Kate, about 21 years of age; had on, and took with her, an old black bonnet, a long gown ſtriped red, blue and white, two ſhort ditto ſtriped blue, copperas and white, a red petticoat, a linſey ditto ſtriped blue, red and white, a large white ſhawl, and Ruſſia ſheeting for two ſhifts, one part made up, and the other not made; alſo three or four good ſheets, a fine ſhift and a check apron.

It is ſuppoſed ſhe went off with a black man, named Charles, who ſerved his time with Dr. Vanleer, and ſtole and took with him a jean coattee, and a pair of overhalls and jacket, with ſmall white metal buttons. Said Charles has a paſs or recommendation, ſigned by Dr. Vanleer and John Bartholomew, Eſquire.

Whoever will ſecure ſaid girl in any goal, or bring her home to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN WILSON.

October 16, 1790. ¶

For Sale, a Tract of Land,

SITUATED in Cœcil county, five miles from the town of Elkton, on the road leading from thence to Lancaſter, and two miles from Elk forge; containing 150 acres of land, 50 of which are good woodland, 15 acres in good meadow, and as much more may be made at a ſmall expence. There are on the premiſes a good frame houſe, a large and convenient barn and ſtables, an excellent apple-orchard, ſeveral ſprings of good water, one of which is very convenient to the houſe; it is under good fence, and, lying ſo near the town of Elkton, a place of conſiderable market, would ſuit any perſon who inclines attending market. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. SAMUEL WHAN.

October the 12th, 1790.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Vendilioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of William Burns, Innkeeper in Marcus-Hook, in the township of Upper Chicheſter, in the county of Delaware, on Friday, the 12th of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and two Lots of Land, ſituate in ſaid Marcus-Hook; the Meſſuage and one of the Lots is bounded by the river Delaware, and lands of Richard Riley, Eſq; Daniel Howel, Richard Clayton and others, containing 9 acres; the other Lot is meadow ground, bounded by land of Iſaac Dutton, containing 5 acres. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of William Cranſon.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Henry Oeheimer, Innkeeper in the town of Cheſter, in the county of Delaware, on Saturday, the 13th of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Pieces or Parcels of Upland and Marſh Meadow, adjoining each other, ſituate in the ſaid town of Cheſter, on the road leading from thence to the city of Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the Court-Houſe; bounded by the river Delaware, lands late of David Sunderland, James Sunderland, and the Widow Lloyd, containing about 16 acres. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of James Mather, deceaſed.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Henry Oeheimer, Innkeeper in the town of Cheſter, in the county of Delaware, on Saturday, the 13th of November, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the township of Nether Providence, in ſaid county; bounded by Providence road, land of Jonathan Vernon, Thomas Worrell, and lands late of Gideon Vernon, containing about 61 acres. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Edward Vernon.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Joſeph Humphrey, Innkeeper in the township of East Fallowfield, on Monday, the 15th of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the township of West-Fallowfield; bounded by lands of James Gibſon, John Bell, and others, containing about 75 acres. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate late of Alexander Gibſon, deceaſed.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Robert Miller, Innkeeper in the township of East Caln, on Tueſday the 16th day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in Eaſtfallowfield township, bounded by lands of James Armſtrong, Thomas Coates, and others, containing 157 acres. One other Meſſuage and Lot of Land, of about 4 1-2 acres, ſituate in Brandywine township (late Eaſt Caln) bounded by lands of William Johnſon and others. And one other Meſſuage and Lot of Land of 10 acres, ſituate in ſaid Brandywine township, bounded by lands of John Culbertſon, Eſq; and others. The whole taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of William Young.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 17th day of November next, on the premiſes, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two Tracts or Parcels of Land, adjoining each other, ſituate in the township of West-Caln; bounded by lands of Matthew Ferguſon, land late of Henry Douk, Robert Anderſon, and others, containing 112¼ acres; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Andrew Patton.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 18th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation, and Tract of Land, ſituate in Brandywine township (late East-Caln) bounded by lands late of Moſes Scott, Robert Darlington, Abraham Claypoole and Joſeph Long, and lands of Thomas Fither, James Jack, and ground belonging to the Manor Meeting Houſe, containing 454 acres and 87 perches; there are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, and other out-houſes, a large bearing orchard, about 40 acres of meadow already made, and about 200 acres of excellent woodland; the land is good for grain or paſture: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate late of John Gillylen, deceaſed.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Friday, the 19th day of November next, at the houſe of Martin Holman, innkeeper, at the ſign of the Red Lion, in Uwchland township, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in ſaid township; bounded by lands of Eleazer Evans, George Smedley, and others, containing 81 acres; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Robert M'Mion.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 20th day of November next, at the houſe of Samuel Lane, innkeeper, at the ſign of the Bull, in Charleſtown township, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in ſaid township; bounded by Schuylkill river, lands of Edward Lane and Samuel Lane, lands late of William Moore, Eſquire, Benjamin Boyer, John Youngblood, and others, containing 200 acres; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Matthias Tyſon and Catherine his wife.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3154.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1790.

From Lord Kaims's Gentleman Farmer.

PART I.

Containing the PRACTICE of AGRICULTURE.

CHAPTER I.

On the Inſtruments of Huſbandry.

IN the natural courſe of ideas, the hand goes before the inſtrument, and the inſtrument before the operation. But as the nature of man is a ſubject too important and too extenſive to be ranged under any other head, I begin this treatiſe of agriculture with the inſtruments employed.

1. The PLOUGH.

This is the moſt uſeful inſtrument ever was invented. It is of more uſe than even the ſpinning wheel: for men may make a ſhift for cloathing without that inſtrument, but a country cannot be populous without the plough.

The only plough uſed in Scotland, till of late, is a ſtrong heavy inſtrument, about thirteen feet from the handles to the extremity of the beam, and commonly above four feet from the back end of the head to the point of the ſock. It is termed the *Scotch plough*; to diſtinguiſh it from other forms; and it needs no particular deſcription, as it may be ſeen in every field. It may well be termed the *Scotch plough*; for of all forms it is the fitteſt for breaking up ſtiff and rough ground, eſpecially where ſtones abound; and no leſs fit for ſtrong clays hardened by drought. The length of its head gives it a firm hold of the ground: its weight prevents it from being thrown out by ſtones: the length of the handles gives the ploughman great command to direct its motion: and by the length of its head, and of its mould-board, it lays the furrow ſlice cleverly over. The Scotch plough was contrived during the infancy of agriculture, and was well contrived: in the ſoils above deſcribed, it has not an equal.

But in tender ſoil it is improper, becauſe it adds greatly to the expence of plowing, without any counterbalancing benefit. By the length of the head and mould-board the friction is increaſed, requiring a greater number of oxen or horſes than are neceſſary in a ſhorter plough. There is in its form, another particular that reſiſts the draught: the mould-board makes an angle with the ſock, inſtead of making a line with it gently curving backward. An object againſt it ſtill more material, is, that it does not ſtir the ground perfectly: the hinder part of the wriſt riſes a foot above the ſole of the head; and the earth that lies immediately below that hinder part, is not ſufficiently turned over. This is ribbing land below the ſurface, ſimilar to what is done by ignorant farmers on the ſurface.

Theſe defects muſt be ſubmitted to in a ſoil that requires a ſtrong heavy plough; but may be avoided in a cultivated ſoil by a plough differently conſtructed. Of all the ploughs fitted for a cultivated ſoil free of ſtones, I boldly recommend a plough introduced into Scotland about twelve years ago, by James Small, in Blackadder Mount, Berwickſhire; which is now in great requeſt; and with great reaſon, as it avoids all the defects of the Scotch plough. The ſhortneſs of its head and of its mould-board leſſen the friction greatly: from the point of the ſock to the back part of the head it is only thirty inches; and the whole length, from the point of the beam to the end of the handles, between eight and nine feet. The ſock and mould-board make one line gently curving; and conſequently gather no earth. Inſtead of a wriſt, the under edge of the mould-board is in one plain with the ſole of the head; which makes a wide furrow, without leaving any part unſtirred. It is termed the *chain-plough*, becauſe it is drawn by an iron chain fixed to the back part of the beam immediately before the coulter. This has two advantages: firſt, by means of a muzzle, it makes the plough go deep or ſhallow; and next, it ſtreſſes the beam leſs than if fixed to the point, and therefore a ſlenderer beam is ſufficient.

This plough may well be conſidered as a capital improvement; not only by ſaving expence, but by making better work. It is proper for loams, for coarſe clays, and in general, for every ſort of tender ſoil free of ſtones. It is even proper for opening up paſture-ground that has formerly been well cultivated.

To finiſh an account of the plough, I muſt add a word about the ſock. A ſpiked ſock is uſed in a Scotch plough, and is eſſential in ſtony land. But a feathered ſock ought always to be uſed in tender ſoil, free of ſtones: it cuts the earth in the furrow, and makes neat work. It is indiſpenſable in ground where roots abound, as it cuts them below the ſurface, and prevents their growing. I eſteem the feathered ſock to be a valuable improvement. The induſtrious farmer would even borrow money to clear his ground of ſtones, in order to introduce it: in a twenty years leaſe the profit of it would repay the expence tenfold.

A wheel-plough poſſeſſes one advantage, that it requires no ſkill in the ploughman. But it requires more ſtrength of cattle, the friction of the wheels being added to that of the ground. But a much greater defect is, that the furrows muſt partake of the inequalities of the ſurface: every ſtone, every clod, diſturbs its motion. To croſs with a wheel-plough a field with high and narrow ridges, ſuch as is fit for turnip, would ridge the furrows like the ſurface, and retain every drop of rain that falls on it. Therefore I greatly prefer a plough without wheels, in expert hands.

Some ploughs are made with two ſmall wheels running in the furrow, in order to take off the friction of the head; and this plough is recommended in a book, intituled, *The complete Farmer*. But all complicated ploughs are baubles; and this as much as any. The pivots of ſuch wheels are always going wrong; and beſide, they are choaked ſo with earth, as to increaſe the friction inſtead of diminiſhing it.

If we look back thirty years, ploughs of different conſtructions did not enter even into a dream. The Scotch plough was univerſally uſed; and no other was known. There was no leſs ignorance as to the number of cattle neceſſary for this plough. In the ſouth of Scotland, ſix oxen and two horſes were univerſal; and in the north, ten oxen, ſometimes twelve. The firſt attempt to leſſen the number of oxen, was in Berwickſhire. The low part of that county abounds with ſtone and clay marl, the moſt ſubſtantial of all manures, which had been long uſed by one or two gentlemen. About twenty-five years ago it acquired reputation, and ſpread rapidly. As two horſes and two oxen were employed in every marl-cart; the farmer, in ſummer-fallowing and in preparing land for marl, was confined to four oxen and two horſes. And as that manure afforded plenty of ſucculent ſtraw for oxen, the farmer was ſurpriſed to find, that four oxen did better now than ſix formerly. Marling, however, a laborious work, proceeded ſlowly, till people were taught by a noted farmer in that country, what induſtry can perform by means of power properly applied. It was reckoned a mighty taſk to marl five or ſix acres in a year. That gentleman, by plenty of red clover for his working cattle, accompliſhed the marling fifty acres in a ſummer, once fifty-four. Having ſo much occaſion for oxen, he tried with ſucceſs two oxen and two horſes in a plough; and that practice became general in Berwickſhire.

Now here appears with luſtre the advantage of the chain-plough. The great friction occaſioned in the Scotch plough by a long head, and by the angle it makes with the mouldboard, neceſſarily requires two oxen and two horſes, whatever the ſoil be. The friction is ſo much leſs in the chain-plough, that two good horſes are found ſufficient in every ſoil that is proper for it. And as good luck ſeldom comes alone more than bad, the reducing the draught to a couple of horſes has another advantage, that of rendering a driver unneceſſary; no ſlight ſaving at preſent, where a ſervant's wages and maintenance are very ſmart articles. This ſaving on every plough, where two horſes and two oxen were formerly uſed, will by the ſtricteſt computation be fifteen pounds Sterling yearly; and where four horſes were uſed, no leſs than twenty pounds Sterling. There is now ſcarce to be ſeen, in the low country of Berwickſhire, a plough with more than two horſes: which undoubtedly in time will become general. Had the practice of four horſes in a plough continued, in vain would one have expected in this country a good breed of labouring horſes, when four of our own paultry kind were more than ſufficient: But, by better dreſſing, plowing became an eaſier work, and two horſes in many ſoils were found ſufficient. This diſcovery became gradually more general by lighter ploughs and ſtouter horſes. There is now a demand for a better breed of labouring horſes; which probably in time will perfect the breed. I know but of one further improvement, that of uſing two oxen inſtead of two horſes. That draught has been employed with ſucceſs in ſeveral places; and the ſaving is ſo great, that it muſt force its way every where. I boldly affirm, that no ſoil ſtirred in a proper ſeaſon, can ever require more than two horſes and two oxen in a plough, even ſuppoſing the ſtiffeſt clay. In all other ſoils, two good horſes or two good oxen, abreaſt, may be relied on for every operation of the chain-plough.

A chain plough of a ſmaller ſize than ordinary, drawn by a ſingle horſe, is of all the moſt proper for horſe-hoeing, ſuppoſing the land to be mellow, which it ought to be for that operation. It is ſufficient for making furrows to receive the dung, for plowing the drills after dunging, and for hoeing the crop.

A ſtill ſmaller plough of the ſame kind, I warmly recommend for a kitchen-garden. It can be reduced to the ſmalleſt ſize, by being made of iron; and where the land is properly dreſſed for a kitchen-garden, an iron plough, drawn by a horſe of the ſmalleſt ſize, will ſave much ſpade work. Strange is the effect of cuſtom without thought! Thirty years ago, a kitchen-garden was an article of luxury merely, becauſe at that time there could be no cheaper food than oat-meal. At preſent the farmer maintains his ſervants at double expence, as the price of meal is doubled; and yet he has no notion of a kitchen-garden more than he had thirty years ago. He never thinks, that living partly on cabbage, kail, turnip, carrot, would ſave much meal; nor does he ever think, that change of food is more wholeſome than vegetables alone, or meal alone. I need not recommend potatoes, which in our late ſcanty crops of corn have proved a great bleſſing: without them the labouring poor would frequently have been reduced to a ſtarving condition. Would the farmer but cultivate his kitchen-garden with as much induſtry as he beſtows on his potatoe-crop, he needed never fear want; and he can cultivate it with the iron plough at a very ſmall expence. It may be held by a boy of twelve or thirteen; and would be a proper education for a ploughman.

Nor is this the only caſe where a ſingle-horſe plough may be profitably employed. It is ſufficient for ſeed-furrowing barley, where the land is light and well dreſſed. It may be uſed in the ſecond or third plowing of fallow, to encourage annual weeds, which are deſtroyed by ſubſequent plowings.

To procure food is indeed the chief object of the plough, but not its only object. Good roads are eſſential to internal commerce; and the expence of making them may be conſiderably leſſened by the plough. As this hitherto has been little thought of, an explanation is neceſſary. The method in uſe is to form a road with the pick-axe, the ſpade and the wheelbarrow. Even where a pick-axe is not neceſſary, you ſee ten or twelve men preſſing down the ſpade with the foot oftener than once before a ſufficient load of earth can be raiſed;—dearly bought by the workmen, and ſtill more dearly by the employer. Where a pick-axe is neceſſary, there muſt be a great addition of hands; for ten pickmen are no more than ſufficient to looſen what can be thrown up with four or five ſpades. Now a great part of this labour may be ſaved by the plough. The Scotch plough, fortified with iron plates, and the head connected with the beam by a bar of iron, is an excellent inſtrument for making roads. Suppoſe a new road is purpoſed thirty feet wide, plow it up into a ridge, beginning in the middle; and plow it a ſecond time in the ſame manner. Where the ground is ſoft, and requires to be raiſed high, a very deep furrow is neceſſary. Where the ground is firm, a ſhallow furrow is ſufficient. After theſe two plowings are finiſhed, if the ſides of the road be too ſteep, leave ſix feet in the middle, and go round the remainder in a third plowing, gathering it toward the top. If the ſides be ſtill too ſteep, leave twelve feet in the middle, and gather up the remainder as in the former plowing. If theſe operations be well conducted, the water-channels on each ſide of the road will be two feet lower than the ſurface of the adjacent ground. Smooth the road with a drag-harrow; and correct with a ſpade any remaining defects or inequalities, which is a very eaſy work. Thus the road is compleatly formed to receive a covering of gravel, or of ſtones beat ſmall.

In every caſe where earth is to be removed, the plough is uſeful; as for example in a gravel-pit opened for high-roads; the gravel may be ſo looſened by the plough as to require a ſhovel only for filling it into the carts.

Has any one ſtumbled on the thought of uſing the plough in planting young trees? The method I have practiſed, is to mark out lines due north and ſouth, at intervals of ten or twelve feet. Let three deep furrows be made with the plough at the ſide of each line. Lay the ſod of the eaſt-moſt furrow upon the other two, which will raiſe a ſcreen about two feet high. Plant along the furrow from whence the ſod was removed, and the ſcreen behind will make good ſhelter.

2. The BRAKE, or DRAG-HARROW.

The Brake is a large and weighty harrow, the purpoſe of which is to reduce a ſtubborn ſoil, where an ordinary harrow makes little impreſſion. It conſiſts of ſquare bulls,* four in number, each ſide five inches, and ſix and a half feet in length. The teeth are ſeventeen inches long, bending forward like a coulter. Four of them are inſerted in each bull, fixed about with a ſcrew-nut, having twelve inches free below, with a heel cloſe to the under part of the bull, to prevent it being puſhed back by ſtones. The nut above makes it eaſy to be taken out for ſharping. This brake requires four horſes or four oxen. One of a leſſer ſize will not fully anſwer the purpoſe: one of a larger ſize will require ſix oxen; in which caſe the work may be performed at leſs expence with the plough.

This inſtrument may be applied to great advantage in the following circumſtances. In fallowing ſtrong clay that requires frequent plowing, a brakeing between every plowing tends to pulveriſe the ſoil, and to render the ſubſequent plowings more eaſy. In the month of March or April, when ſtrong ground is plowed for barley, eſpecially if bound with couch-graſs, a croſs-brakeing is preferable to a croſs-plowing, and is done at half the expence. When ground is plowed from the ſtate of nature, and after a competent time is croſs-plowed, the brake is applied with great ſucceſs immediately after, to reduce the whole to proper tilth.

Let it be obſerved, that a brake, with a greater number of teeth than above-mentioned, is improper for ground that is bound together with the roots of plants; which is always the caſe of ground new broken up from its natural ſtate. The brake is ſoon choaked, and can do no execution till freed from the earth it holds. A leſs number of teeth would be deficient in pulveriſing the ſoil.

To ſet in a clear light the advantages of this inſtrument, we ſhall ſtop a little, to obſerve how inſufficient the common harrow is for any of the operations mentioned. It may anſwer for covering the ſeed, and may do tolerably well in light and free ſoil; but is altogether inſufficient for reducing ſtiff ſoil. The harrow with wooden teeth is a ridiculous inſtrument, fit to raiſe laughter inſtead of raiſing mould. The poor farmer labours with it, thinks he is doing an uſeful work, when all the time he is doing nothing. It ought to be prohibited by the landlord; for a tenant with ſuch an inſtrument cannot pay a rent that the farm properly cultivated will eaſily bear. Though the brake has been known above twenty years, yet none but gentlemen, and a few ſelect tenants, have ever thought of it: in ſome counties even the name remains unknown. It belongs to gentlemen of fortune, for their own intereſt, to make it more general. The neceſſity of ſome inſtrument, more effectual than the common harrow, for reducing a ſtubborn ſoil, has led farmers to put three or four harrows, one above another, in order to preſs the undermoſt into the ground. This ſubſtitute to the brake is far inferior in its effect; beſide, that the undermoſt harrow is torn to pieces in an inſtant. To conclude this article, a farmer, who has no brake, wants a capital inſtrument of huſbandry. Its price above that of common harrows, bears no proportion to the profit.

3. The HARROW.

Harrows are commonly conſidered as of no uſe but to cover the ſeed. They have another uſe ſcarce leſs eſſential, which is to prepare land for the ſeed. This is an article of importance for producing a good crop. And to ſhew how imperfectly either of theſe purpoſes is performed by the common harrow, take the following account of it.

The harrow commonly uſed is of different forms. The firſt I ſhall mention has two bulls, four feet long and eighteen inches aſunder, with four wooden teeth in each. A ſecond has three bulls, and twelve wooden teeth. A third has four bulls, and twenty teeth, of wood or iron, ten, eleven or twelve inches aſunder. Now, in fine mould, the laſt may be ſufficient for covering the ſeed; but none of them are ſufficient to prepare for the ſeed any ground that requires ſubduing. The only tolerable form is, that with iron teeth; and the bare deſcription of its imperfections will ſhow the neceſſity of a more perfect form. In the firſt place, this harrow is by far too light for ground new taken up from the ſtate of nature, for clays hardened with ſpring-drought or for other ſtubborn ſoils: it floats on the ſurface, and after frequent returns in the ſame track, does nothing effectually. In the next place, the teeth are too thick ſet, by which the harrow is apt to be choaked, eſpe-

* *The wood of a brake, or of a harrow in which the teeth are inſerted, is termed in Scotland a* bull.

cially where the earth is bound with roots, which is commonly the caſe. At the ſame time, the lightneſs and number of teeth keep the harrow upon the ſurface, and prevent one of its capital purpoſes, that of dividing the ſoil. Nor will fewer teeth anſwer for covering the ſeed properly. In the third place, the teeth are too ſhort for reducing a coarſe ſoil to proper tilth; and yet it would be in vain to make them longer, becauſe the harrow is too light for going deep into the ground. Further, the common harrows are ſo ill conſtructed, as to ride at every turn one upon another. Much time is loſt in diſengaging them. What pity it is, that an induſtrious farmer ſhould be reduced to ſuch an imperfect inſtrument, which is neither fit to prepare the ground for ſeed, nor to cover it properly. And I now add, that it is equally unfit for extirpating weeds. The ground is frequently ſo bound with couch-graſs, as to make the furrow-ſlice ſtand upright, as when old lea is plowed: notwithſtanding much labour, the graſs-roots keep the field, and gain the victory. What follows? The farmer at laſt is reduced to the neceſſity of leaving the weeds in peaceable poſſeſſion, becauſe his fields will no longer bear corn.

A little reflection, even without experience, will make it evident, that the ſame harrows, whatever be the form, can never anſwer all the different purpoſes of harrowing, nor can operate equally in all different ſoils, rough or ſmooth, firm or looſe. Looking back not many years above thirty, no farmer in Scotland had the ſlighteſt notion of different ploughs for different purpoſes. The Scotch plough was the only one known. Different ploughs are now introduced; and it is full time to think of different harrows. Rejecting the common harrows, as in every reſpect inſufficient, I boldly recommend the following. I uſe three of them of different forms, for different purpoſes. They are all of the ſame weight, drawn each by two horſes. Birch is the beſt wood for them, becauſe it is cheap, and not apt to ſplit. The firſt is compoſed of four bulls, each four feet ten inches long, three and a quarter inches broad, and three and a half deep; the interval between the bulls eleven and three fourths inches; ſo that the breadth of the whole harrow is four feet. The bulls are connected by four croſs bars, which go through each bull, and are fixed by wooden nails driven through both. In each bull five teeth are inſerted, ten inches free under the bull, and ten inches aſunder. They are of the ſame form with thoſe of the brake, and inſerted into the wood in the ſame manner. Each of theſe teeth is three pounds weight; and where the harrow is made of birch, the weight of the whole is ſix ſtone fourteen pounds Dutch. An erect bridle is fixed at a corner of the harrow, three inches high, with four notches for drawing higher or lower. To this bridle a double tree is fixed for two horſes drawing abreaſt, as in a plough. And to ſtrengthen the harrow, a flat rod of iron is nailed upon the harrow from corner to corner in the line of the draught.

The ſecond harrow conſiſts of two parts, connected together by a crank or hinge in the middle, and two chains of equal length, one at each end, which keep the two parts always parallel, and at the ſame diſtance from each other. The crank is ſo contrived, as to allow the two parts to ply to the ground like two unconnected harrows; but neither of them to riſe above the other, more than if they were a ſingle harrow without a joint. In a word, they may form an angle downward, but not upward. Thus they have the effect of two harrows in curved ground, and of one weighty harrow in a plain. This harrow is compoſed of ſix bulls, each four feet long, three inches broad, and three and a half deep. The interval between the bulls nine and a half inches; which makes the breadth of the whole harrow, including the length of the crank, to be five feet five inches. Each bull has five teeth, nine inches free under the wood, and ten inches aſunder. The weight of each tooth is two pounds; the reſt as in the former.

The third conſiſts alſo of two parts, connected together like that laſt mentioned. It has eight bulls, each four feet long, two and a half inches broad, and three deep. The interval between the bulls is eight inches; and the breadth of the whole harrow, including the length of the crank, is ſix feet four inches. In each bull are inſerted five teeth, ſeven inches free under the wood, and ten and a half inches aſunder, each tooth weighing one pound. The reſt as in the two former harrows.

Theſe harrows I hold to be a conſiderable improvement. They ply to curved ground like two unconnected harrows, and when drawn in one plain, they are in effect one harrow of double weight, which makes the teeth pierce deep into the ground. The imperfection of common harrows, mentioned above, will ſuggeſt the advantages of the ſet of harrows here recommended. The firſt is proper for harrowing land that has lain long after plowing, as where oats are ſown on a winter furrow; and in general for harrowing ſtiff land: it pierces deep into the ſoil by its long teeth, and divides it minutely. The ſecond is intended for covering the ſeed: its long teeth lays the ſeed deeper than the common harrow can do; which is no ſlight advantage. By placing the ſeed conſiderably under the ſurface, the young plants are protected from too much heat, and have ſufficiency of moiſture. At the ſame time, the ſeed is ſo well covered that none of it is loſt. Seed ſlightly covered by the common harrows, wants moiſture, and is burnt up by the ſun; beſide, that a proportion of it is left upon the ſurface uncovered. The third harrow ſupplies what may be deficient in the ſecond, by ſmoothing the ſurface, and covering the ſeed more accurately. The three harrows make the ground finer and finer, as heckles do flax; or, to uſe a different compariſon, the firſt harrow makes the bed, the ſecond lays the ſeed in it, the third ſmooths the clothes. Theſe advantages are certain. If any man doubt, let him try the experiment, and he will find the effect of them in his crops. I can ſay ſo with aſſurance from the experience of many years. They have another advantage, not inferior to any mentioned; they mix manure with the ſoil more intimately than can be done by common harrows; and upon ſuch intimate mixture depends greatly the effect of manure, as ſhall be explained afterward. To conclude, theſe harrows are contrived to anſwer an eſtabliſhed principle in agriculture,—That fertility depends greatly on pulveriſing the ſoil, and on an intimate mixture of manure with it, whether dung, lime, marl, or any other.

4. The ROLLER.

The Roller is an inſtrument of capital uſe in huſbandry, tho' ſcarcely known in ordinary practice; and, where introduced, it is commonly ſo ſlight as to have very little effect.

Rollers are of different kinds, ſtone, yetling, wood.—Each of theſe has its advantages. I recommend the laſt, conſtructed in the following manner. Take the body of a tree, ſix feet ten inches long, the larger the better, made as near a perfect cylinder as poſſible. Surround this cylinder with three rows of fillies, one row in the middle, and one at each end. Line theſe fillies with planks of wood equally long with the roller, and ſo narrow as to ply into a circle. Bind them faſt together with iron rings. Beech wood is the beſt, being hard and tough. The roller, thus mounted, ought to have a diameter of three feet ten inches. It has a double pair of ſhafts for two horſes abreaſt. Theſe are ſufficient in level ground: in ground not level, four horſes may be neceſſary. The roller, without the ſhafts, ought to weigh two hundred ſtone Dutch; and the large diameter makes this great weight eaſy to be drawn.

With reſpect to the ſeaſon for rolling. Rolling wheat in the month of April is an important article in looſe ſoil; as the winter-rains, preſſing down the ſoil, leave many roots in the air. Barley ought to be rolled immediately after the ſeed is ſown; eſpecially where graſs-ſeeds are ſown with it. The beſt time for rolling a gravelly ſoil, is as ſoon as the mould is ſo dry as to bear the roller without clinging to it. A clay ſoil ought neither to be tilled, harrowed, nor rolled, till the field be perfectly dry. And as rolling a clay ſoil is chiefly intended for ſmoothing the ſurface, a dry ſeaſon may be patiently waited for, even till the crop be three inches high. There is the greater reaſon for this precaution, becauſe much rain immediately after rolling is apt to cake the ſurface when drought follows. Oats in a light ſoil may be rolled immediately after the ſeed is ſown, unleſs the ground be ſo wet as to cling to the roller. In a clay ſoil, delay rolling till the grain be above ground. The proper time for ſowing graſs-ſeeds in an oat-field is, when the grain is three inches high; and rolling ſhould immediately ſucceed, whatever the ſoil be. Flax ought to be rolled immediately after ſowing. This ſhould never be neglected; for it makes the ſeed puſh equally, and prevents after-growth, the bad effect of which is viſible in every ſtep of the proceſs for dreſſing flax. The firſt year's crop of ſown graſſes ought to be rolled as early the next ſpring as the ground will bear the horſes. It fixes all the roots preciſely as in the caſe of wheat. Rolling the ſecond and third crops in looſe ſoil, is an uſeful work; though not ſo eſſential as rolling the firſt crop.

The effects of rolling, properly uſed, are ſubſtantial. In the firſt place, it renders a looſe ſoil more compact and ſolid; which encourages the growth of plants, by making the earth clap cloſe to every part of every root. Nor need we be afraid of rendering the ſoil too compact; for no roller that can be drawn by two or four horſes will have that effect. In the next place, rolling keeps in the moiſture, and hinders drought to penetrate. This effect is of great moment. In a dry ſeaſon, it may make the difference of a good crop or no crop, eſpecially where the ſoil is light. In the third place, the rolling graſs ſeeds, beſide the foregoing advantages, facilitates the mowing for hay. And it is to be hoped, that the advantage of this practice will lead farmers to mow their corn alſo, which will increaſe the quantity of ſtraw, both for food and for the dunghill.

There is a ſmall roller for breaking clods in land intended for barley. The common way is, to break clods with a mallet, which requires many hands, and is a laborious work. This roller performs the work more effectually, and at much leſs expence: let a harrowing precede, which will break the clods a little; and after lying a day, or a day and half to dry, this roller will diſſolve them into powder. This however does not ſuperſede the uſe of the great roller after all the other articles are finiſhed, in order to make the ſoil compact, and to keep out the ſummer-drought. A ſtone roller four feet long, and fifteen inches diameter, drawn by one horſe, is ſufficient to break clods that are eaſily diſſolved by preſſure. The uſe of this roller in preparing ground for barley is gaining ground daily, even among ordinary tenants, who have become ſenſible both of the expence and toil of uſing wooden mallets. But in a clay ſoil, the clods are ſometimes too firm or too tough, to be ſubdued by ſo light a machine. In that caſe, a roller of the ſame ſize, but of a different conſtruction, is neceſſary. It ought to be ſurrounded with circles of iron, ſix inches aſunder, and ſeven inches deep; which will cut the moſt ſtubborn clods, and reduce them to powder. Let not this inſtrument be conſidered as a finical refinement. In a ſtiff clay, it may make the difference of a plentiful or ſcanty crop.

5. The FANNER.

This inſtrument for winnowing corn was introduced into Scotland not many years ago. Formerly wind being our only reſource, the winnowing of corn was no leſs precarious than the grinding it at a windmill: people often were reduced to famine in the midſt of plenty. There was another bad effect: it was neceſſary to place a barn open to the weſt wind, however irregular or inconvenient the ſituation might be with regard to the other buildings. But it is needleſs to be particular upon that uſeful inſtrument; becauſe every farmer conſiders it now as no leſs eſſential than a plough or a harrow.

To be Sold at public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the 23d of the Eleventh Month, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

ALL the real eſtate of Margaret Thornton, late of Newtown, in the countytown of Bucks, widow, deceaſed, conſiſting of that noted tavern houſe, occupied as a public houſe of entertainment for about 60 years, with gardens, ſtables, ſheds, carriage houſe, pump and well of excellent water at the door; alſo a new ſtone and brick houſe two ſtories high, with a cellar under the whole; a large elegant parlour and kitchen on the firſt ſtory, three rooms on the ſecond, over which is a large commodious garret; two gardens, ſtable, beſides ſeveral very valuable mowing paſture lots, two of which are apple orchards; all ſituate in Newtown aforeſaid. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

JOSEPH THORNTON, and WILLIAM BIDGOOD, } Executors.

Eleventh Month 2d, 1790. †

N. B. All who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their claims to ſaid executors; and ſuch as are indebted thereto are alſo deſired to ſettle and pay off their accounts, to prevent further trouble.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION, containing 430 acres, 170 of which are good meadow, the banks of which are in good order, and 40 acres of cleared upland, in good heart; on ſaid place, is a tolerable dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen, barn, and cow-houſe, 40 feet by 24, with a large loft, a corn-houſe, together with a good ſtone ſmoke-houſe. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Newton townſhip, Glouceſter county, within a mile and an half of Cooper's Ferry. AQUILLA JONES.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price——One-fourth of a Dollar.)
(Printed by W. SPOTSWOOD,) *Sold by*
WILLIAM PRICHARD,
Market-ſtreet, ſouth ſide, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

A NARRATIVE of the MUTINY

On board his Britannic Majeſty's Ship BOUNTY;
And the ſubſequent voyage of part of the crew in the *ſhip's boat*, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Iſlands, to Timor, a Dutch ſettlement in the Eaſt-Indies.

By Lieutenant WILLIAM BLIGHT.

Juſt arrived in the Mary Ann, and for SALE, by
EPHRAIM CLARK,
CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,
The corner of Front and Market-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

WARRANTED ſilver watches, clock faces, watch ditto, bench vizes, hand and tail ditto, clock and watch flyers, cutting nippers, ſliding tongs, blow pipes, braſs and iron callipers, clock and watch ſcrew plates, large and ſmall turn benches, engravers, large and ſmall hammers, caſe ditto, ſaws, compaſſes in braſs boxes, large and ſmall broaches, tweezers, frame and pinion guages, beam compaſſes, ſteel drill bows, verge and centre, riveting ſtakes, magnifying glaſſes, ſilver and gilt pendants, gold, gilt, and ſteel watch hands, clock hands, caſt eight day and thirty hour braſs forged work and ſlit pinions, bells, iron, braſs, and ſteel wire, pinion wire, main-ſprings, glaſſes, ſeals, ſteel, braſs and gilt keys, a large aſſortment of faſhionable ſteel chains. On hand, a few neat gold Watches.

Said Clark, has ſpring and fall, a ſupply of every article in the Clock and Watch Making buſineſs; and country workmen may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms. ‡

CHARLES TAWES,

Muſical Inſtrument-Maker,
At the ſign of the Organ, in Walnut-ſtreet, No. 60, near Third-ſtreet,

BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for paſt favors conferred on him, and humbly ſolicits their future patronage.

He has now on hand, of his own manufacture, a few elegant and toned Piano Fortes, with the lateſt improvements from London patterns, which he will ſell as low as can be imported, and warranted good.

N. B. Harpſichords, Piano Fortes, and other inſtruments tuned and repaired, at a ſhort notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. §

For SALE, a very valuable FARM,

Well known by the name of *DIRTY CAMP*, on the main road from Bedford to Pittſburg, within fifteen miles of the latter.

CONTAINING 557 acres, of which 200 acres is excellent bottom land, ſuitable to make meadow of the firſt quality, and the upland is equal to any in the country in quality. This tract has great advantages for water, Turtle creek running through it, and well calculated to make an extenſive ſtock farm, or may be divided into two tracts, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer. There is about 90 acres clear, under good fence, of which 50 acres is good meadow. There are on the premiſes a ſmall log tenement and barn, &c. As this farm received its name from the British in General Braddock's campaign, and is generally known by thoſe perſons who have travelled in the Weſtern country, thoſe who incline to purchaſe will be at no loſs to get ſuch further information as they would wiſh. For terms of ſale, apply to Colonel S. BAYARD, at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela river, GEORGE ADAMS, at Pittſburg, DAVID ESPYS, at Bedford, Captain RIPPY, at Shippenſburg, THOMAS SMITH, Eſq; at Carliſle, JOHN MUSSER, Lancaſter, JACOB BOWER, Eſq; Reading, General DANIEL BROADHEAD, and JOHN STEINMETZ, Eſq; Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Town, June 5th, 1790. 6w.

PURSUANT to an Order iſſued out of the ORPHAN'S COURT for the County of Cheſter, will be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Seventh Day, the 4th of the Twelfth Month next enſuing, on the Premiſes, in Newlin Townſhip, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 12 and 3-4 acres, ſituated upon the interſection of three public roads, one leading to the Great Valley, another to the Borough of Wilmington, and the other to Weſt-Cheſter; bounded by lands of Joel Harlan, Mordecai Hayes, and Stephen Harlan; whereon are a good dwelling-houſe, ſtables, and other out-houſes, being a noted ſtand for a public houſe of entertainment, known by the Sign of the Blue Bell; late the eſtate of Garret Garretſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the Subſcribers, Adminiſtrators to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed.

Eleventh Month, 5th, 1790. ‡ JOSEPH GARRETSON, MORDECAI HAYES.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on MONDAY, the 22d of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, containing 140 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Hope, Robert M'Pherſon, and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of James Blelock.

Nov. 3, 1790. ‡ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on TUESDAY, the 23d of this inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Abraham Turner, innkeeper, in the townſhip of Vincent, a Meſſuage and Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of Adam Shimer, Simon Shunk, Iſaac Turner, and others; containing 40 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Michael Shimer, deceaſed.

Nov. 3, 1790. ‡ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

WERE left with the ſubſcriber, on the 6th April laſt, by a ſtranger, who ſaid that he came from Monmouth county, New-Jerſey, a bright forrel MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 13 and an half hands high, a natural pacer, appears to be eight years old; and a riding chair, conſiderably worn. The perſon who left the above horſe and chair promiſed to be back in three days, and ſatisfy the ſubſcriber for his trouble, but has never ſince appeared, nor been heard of by him. This is therefore to notify the public, that, unleſs an owner appear in the courſe of three weeks, and proves property, they will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, to defray the expences of keeping.

Swedeſborough, 2d November, 1790, Gloucester county, New-Jerſey } JOHN TUDOR. †

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 14th inſtant, an indented ſervant girl, named CHRISTINA MULLEN, about 16 years of age, ſhort and well ſet, and has dark hair and eyes; ſhe took with her a black ſattin whalebone bonnet, two ſhort gowns of calico, and two of linſey, two linſey petticoats, and a blue worſted do. an old cloth cloak with a velvet fall collar, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid girl, or brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by JOSEPH SPENCER. †

October 21ſt, 1790.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR, September 7.

Wednesday last, at three, A. M. a heavy ſquall of wind and rain came on from the northward; the ſea increaſing from the ſouthward. The fore part of this day, heavy ſqualls of wind and rain from the northward and N. N. W. At ten, A. M. the wind increaſed equal to a hurricane, wind N. N. E. From one, P. M. until four, a continual gale of wind from N. and by E. with redoubled fury, and had Providence not been kind, three or four hours continuance of ſuch weather few houſes near the Bay could have reſiſted its impetuoſity, had it been accompanied by any conſiderable riſing of the ſea. At five, P. M. the wind at E. S. E. weather more moderate, but ſtill a heavy ſea ſetting in from the ſouthward. At two, A. M. a heavy ſquall of wind and rain from E. N. E.

The damage ſuſtained, that has as yet come within our knowledge, is inconſiderable to what was imagined, but the canes have ſuffered much, and the plantain walks are generally deſtroyed in this pariſh, though fortunately, there are plenty of ground proviſions; beſides a great profuſion of the fineſt freſh fiſh.

We have not yet heard of any lives being loſt—but ſhall proceed to give a detail of ſuch damage, as has come within our information, viz.

Ship Miſs Parker, Robert Heard, maſter, of and for Liverpool, nearly laden, with upwards of 175 hogtheads of ſugar, &c. totally loſt, notwithſtanding every precaution being uſed to render her ſituation ſecure—as Captain Heard having a preſentiment of approaching bad weather, ſtruck his yards and top-maſts the day before: A heavy ſea ſetting in from the ſouthward, cauſed the ſhip to ſtrike at her anchors, which ſhe brought all home, conſiſting of two bowers, one ſheet, and one ſtream: in which ſituation, her fore, main, and mizen-maſts were cut away; ſhe drove on the reef: had not the wind providentially veered round to the ſouthward, the crew muſt have inevitably periſhed.

Schooner Trimmer, Peter Aitkin, maſter, on ſhore, but ſince got off, with little damage.

Schooner Peggy and Jean, Robert Wylie, maſter, and ſloop Ann and Queen, John Parr, maſter, both on ſhore, but are likely to be got off with trivial loſs.

Shallop Nancy, George Perry, maſter, belonging to Mr. John Aitkin, of this place, having on board the maſter and two negroes, driven to ſea, and not yet heard of.

A boat the property of Mr. Clement Court, loſt in the harbour.

The ſloop Mary, Watſon, from this port, and a ſchooner (name unknown) were on ſhore at Blue-fields.

The north end of the Court-houſe is much damaged.

The plantain-walks are totally deſtroyed at Negril; and about this town and bay, the fences in general blown down.

Several houſes and out-buildings in this and the adjacent pariſhes have ſuffered.

We are happy to hear from Windward, eſpecially from St. Elizabeth's, that no material damage has been done in that quarter, excepting a few plantain-trees blown down: however we are well informed there is not one tenth proportion that ſcarcity of ground proviſions, that has been in our former hurricanes.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Sept. 11.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated 31ſt of July, received by the ſloop Fortitude, Capt. Johnſton.

"We are in great anxiety for accounts from home. We have had, for theſe ten days, five ſail of deep laden tranſports lying in our road; when they came in, the lieutenant, who commands them, ſaid, he was in great hurry to proceed from hence, but did not know whither he was bound, as his orders were not to be opened until after his departure from hence; they have been watered and every way ready for ſea theſe four days, and the lieutenant ſays, he may perhaps go to-morrow—Such conduct occaſions much ſpeculation, but nothing can be got at."

The ſchooner Friendſhip, Stowe, from Madeira, was overtaken off the Eaſt-end by the late gale of wind, and drove paſt the north-eaſt point. On the night of the 2d inſt. ſhe fell in with and has towed into Port-Royal the French ſchooner Roſalie, which ſailed from thence on Sunday 29th ult. in company with l'Aimable Roſe; on Tueſday night the gale of wind obliged the maſter of the Roſalie to cut away her maſts, and as her companion was never ſeen afterwards, there is too much reaſon to believe ſhe has foundered.

A Negro ſailor, who providentially reached the ſhore after the loſs of the dogging ſloop Rodney, John Hardie, maſter, is arrived in town, and gives the following account of that veſſel;

That the ſloop ſailed from Morant-Bay on the 31ſt ult. having on board thirty-five hogſheads of ſugar for the ſhip Duke of Buccleugh, in this harbour, and ſeveral paſſengers, among whom were a Mr. M'Farlane, a taylor, an elderly white female, and ſome higglers, who went from this town to purchaſe proviſions. The fatal morning when the gale came on, ſhe was not far from Port Royal, but was driven paſt it, and at length blown on Wreck-Reef, near Goat Iſland, where, towards the evening, ſhe went to pieces.

It does not clearly appear how the Negro got on ſhore, whether from ſuperior dexterity in ſwimming, or ſome happy circumſtance, which the acuteneſs of his ſufferings have obliterated from his memory: all he recollects is, that the morning of Thurſday he found himſelf on the beach, nearly exhauſted with fatigue, and ſeverely bruiſed in every part of his body. On riſing and looking towards the mercileſs element from which he had been preſerved, the firſt ſad object which ſtruck his ſight, was the corpſe of his maſter floating near the ſhore, and attended by a faithful dog, who watched its every motion. Exerting his ſtrength, he ſucceeded in getting the body on the beach, and leaving it in the cuſtody of the poor animal, who would not be prevailed upon to quit it for a moment, he went onward in ſearch of aſſiſtance, and ſhortly after meeting with two or three Negroes, they returned and buried the body. There is ſcarce a doubt but every other perſon muſt have periſhed.

On the morning of the 29th ult. his Majeſty's ſhip Endymion, of 44 guns, commanded by Lieutenant Woodriffe, having convoyed the Lord Hood, Wheadon, clear through the Windward Paſſage, and having ſhaped her courſe towards Turks Iſland, whither ſhe was bound with ſtores, unfortunately ſtruck on a rock about ſeven miles from the ſhore, which is not laid down in any chart or ſurvey of the Bahamas, and has been hitherto unknown to the pilots. When the ſhip ſtruck, the ſea ran high and the wind blew freſh; and as the head went directly down, the cutting away her foremaſt and uſing every means to lighten her, were ineffectual. Had not the ſchooner New Hope, from Philadelphia, fallen in with her ſoon after the accident, it is believed the greateſt part of the people on board would have periſhed.

Two officers, the pilot, and thirty ſeamen belonging to the Endymion, came down in the New Hope; Lieutenant Woodriffe and the remainder were left at Turk's Iſland, uſing every effort to ſave the ſtores, &c. but there is little doubt of the ſhip going to pieces.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) October 12.

Yeſterday came on the election for one member to ſerve in Congreſs, for Charleſton Diſtrict, which was finiſhed this day, when William Smith, Eſq; was elected by a very large majority.

Arrived, Charleſton Packet, ———, from Larne, in Ireland, in 10 weeks, with 250 paſſengers.

Oct. 14. The ſloop Eliza, Capt. Henderſon, which ſailed from Savanna on Sunday laſt for St. Euſtatia is at anchor off the bar in diſtreſs, having met with a gale of wind in the gulph on Monday night, in which he ſplit his mainſail and ſprung a leak.

Oct. 15. A large French ſhip bound from St. Domingo to Old France, loaded with ſugar, is at anchor off the bar in diſtreſs; and from her draught of water which is 17 feet 4 inches, it is feared ſhe will not get in till the ſpring tides.

ALBANY, October 28.

Tueſday laſt we had a conſiderable ſnow ſtorm, which continued from ten o'clock in the morning until ſunſet, accompanied with cold, uncomfortable weather, (altho' for ſome time previous thereto, and on Monday in particular, it was uncommonly moderate)—Yeſterday it thawed very little, and the whole day had much more the appearance of December than October.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

At a meeting of a number of the American commanders of veſſels, now in the port of London, held at the Maryland Coffee-houſe, in Cornhill, on the 22d day of July, 1790, for the purpoſe of conſulting upon the meaſures that it might be prudent for them to adopt, in order to alleviate the preſent ſituation of ſeamen here belonging to the United States of America, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly voted:

1ſt. THAT an American mariner in Great-Britain, in being expoſed to all the rigour of Britiſh preſs-warrants—in being liable to the aſſaults and outrages of a Britiſh preſs-gang--and in being eventually liable to be compelled into a foreign ſervice, (except each commander of the veſſel from which he is thus forced, can trace him to that very ſhip, whither he be dragged for confinement, and will poſitively ſwear that he is a native and ſubject of the United States) muſt be conſidered in an unſafe and truly alarming condition—a ſituation, not only inviting to a temporary violation, but hazarding a total ſubverſion of his moſt precious rights.

2dly. That the conſequences reſulting from this unprotected ſituation of the ſaid citizens, are ſo irkſome to the feelings and detrimental to the intereſts of American mariners and commanders, that in opinion of thoſe preſent, ſince no miniſter or conſul of their nation is on the ſpot, to whom, under ſuch difficulties, they might with more propriety reſort with complaints—and for redreſs—it is expedient that they now have recourſe to ſome other fit perſon of the ſame country, deſiring him in their behalf to cauſe theſe grievances to be made known to the government of the United States.

3dly. That the thanks of this meeting be cordially given to *John Brown Cutting*, Eſq; for thoſe able and patriotic efforts, which have already much contributed, and by being continued, may, in the opinion of this meeting, ſtill materially contribute to ſoften the ſituation or procure the diſcharge of many American citizens, who have been, or now are unjuſtly impreſſed as ſubjects of this kingdom; and that he be, and hereby is intreated to continue thoſe efforts; and likewiſe he be earneſtly requeſted, on the part of this meeting, to convey to the government of the United States, thoſe facts, touching the paſt and preſent ſituation of the American mariners here, which any of the American commanders have communicated or ſhall communicate to him for this purpoſe, together with ſuch other truths pertinent to the ſubject as he may otherwiſe acquire.

Signed—*J. Swift, James Scott, Triſtram Barnard, John Collet, William Billings, John Oſmon, R. S. Tibbets, G. Gooſely.*

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 10.

We learn, from undoubted authority, that a conſiderable loan has been negociated in Holland, for the ſervice of theſe United States.

The number of medical ſtudents who reſort from different parts of the continent to the ſchools in this city, annually encreaſes. More medical information is therefore annually diffuſed through the United States. When we add to this, that the climate of moſt of the ſtates is becoming every day more healthy, it will not be difficult to predict, that the dominion of diſeaſe in this country will be much contracted.

The eſtabliſhment of a Law Profeſſorſhip in the College of Philadelphia promiſes the moſt beneficial effects. Such an eſtabliſhment has long been wanted. The appointment of Mr. Wilſon to this Profeſſorſhip muſt afford ſatisfaction to every one. The extenſive law information of this gentleman, added to his profound political knowledge, will render his lectures advantageous and intereſting, not only to thoſe engaged in the ſtudy of law, but alſo to men of liberal education of every profeſſion.

The commander in Chief of the Havanna has received a letter from the Spaniſh miniſter of ſtate, dated the 25th of Auguſt, in which he is directed to make every preparation, and to conduct himſelf as if war had been actually declared. The miniſter in the letter did not expreſs the ſmalleſt doubt but that a declaration of war would ſhortly and inevitably be made.

Inſtructions of a ſimilar nature have been received by the principal officer at New-Orleans.

Further progreſs is daily making in the Geographical knowledge of our country. An accurate Map of the State of Pennſylvania, it is expected, will ſoon be publiſhed by Mr. Reading Howell.—Mr. William Fatham of Virginia, has iſſued propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription, a large Map of the Southern Diviſion of the United States. The ſize will be nine feet by ſeven. It will comprehend a part of New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania, the whole of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; all the Weſtern Territory of the United States, between 29 and 40 deg. N. and a part of the Spaniſh poſſeſſions. From the extenſive information, which Mr. Fatham appears to have collected, and the character of the gentlemen who recommend, there is every reaſon to expect, that this Map will be executed with accuracy and elegance.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 5.

"The Aſtrea, a ſouthern whaler, is juſt arrived in the river; this ſhip is the laſt from the South-ſeas; and from the report of Capt. Honor, who commands her, it appears evident that the court of Spain has determined to prevent all Engliſh ſhips, not only from fiſhing, but even navigating thoſe ſeas. He was hailed near Staten's Land by two frigates belonging to the king of Spain, who warned him from fiſhing in thoſe ſeas. A hurricane came on ſoon after, and both the frigates, owing to a ſtrong current, got on ſhore. The Captain of the Aſtrea, aided by his ſkillful ſeamen, not only weathered the ſtorm, but contributed to the relief of the frigates; and, in reward for his humane interpoſition, the commander of the Spaniſh ſhips ſeemed deſirous of winking at his proceedings, and therefore he eſcaped with his crew from becoming priſoners."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius, dated 14th October.

"General Damas and a party are incamped at a place called Trinity in Martinico, in conſequence of being much perſecuted by the commonality who are exceedingly riotous both at St. Pierre and Fort-Royal, and have proceeded ſo far as to fit out armed veſſels, to intercept and confiſcate every veſſel that they take in carrying ſupplies to the Ariſtocraticks, as they call the General (very improperly) who received his commiſſion from the National Aſſembly."

Extract of a letter from Virginia, October 17.

"Crops of tobacco and wheat, as well as corn, are very abundant; all of which are incomparably low to what they were laſt year: Tobacco, beſt James-River, may be had for 17s. and 18s.—wheat per buſhel, weighing 60 wt. at 4s. 6d. and 5s.—and all other commodities low in proportion."

The aſſembly of New-Jerſey is about paſſing an act for the encouragement of manufactures in that ſtate.

Laſt week twenty-eight Frenchmen, part of thoſe who arrived ſome time ago in the ſhip *Citoyens de Paris*, left this place for Scioto. Some of them we hear intend ſpending the winter at Pittſburg, and waiting for the ſpring to join the colony. A conſiderable number of Frenchmen, who landed at Alexandria, are already fixed in that ſettlement, and many more are yet expected. Some men of fortune, and once of conſequence in their own country, will be at the head of the eſtabliſhment. They are provided with a very conſiderable library, even a philoſophical apparatus, and intend to procure an orrery.---Nothing leſs than ſuch a revolution as has taken place in France would have produced ſo ſudden and aſtoniſhing a change, could have tranſplanted from the middle of civilized Europe, into the centre of the Ohio woods, a colony of reading men and philoſophers. It is to be hoped, that the inevitable obſtructions they muſt meet with in the infancy of the colony, will not tend to diſcourage them from a project which is likely to have ſo benficial a tendency in peopling and cultivating the delightful country bordering on the Ohio. The world of ſcience may alſo expect ſome advantages from their labours. Enlightened men have never before had ſuch opportunities of viewing nature in its rude and uncultivated a ſtate; and philoſophers could never find out a retreat more diſtant from the buſtle of the buſy world.

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight, Mr. Luſher's Powder-Mill, between Germantown and the Falls of Schuylkill, was blown up,—but the cauſe of the misfortune cannot be aſcertained.—One man and a boy, it is ſaid, were much hurt, and their lives deſpaired of.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 8th inſtant, two apprentice boys; the one named JAMES STEWART, aged 18 and an half years, dark complexion, ſtrait dark brown hair, pretty long, and generally wears it cued; he is remarkably ſmall for his age, and about four feet nine or ten inches high, very ſedate and ſteady, and an excellent nail-maker by trade; he had on, and took with him, a cinnamon coloured coat, rather ſhort in the ſkirts for him, with plain plated buttons, 1 pair of olive coloured velveret breeches, with yellow buttons, 1 white cotton jacket with white plated buttons, 2 pair white linen trowſers, 1 pair white ribbed worſted hoſe, and 1 pair mixed grey do. 1 fine white linen ſhirt, 1 ſhirt new, of brown ſheeting, and 2 old brown linen ſhirts, and 1 pair of ſhoes, rather old, with with a pair of large plated buckles. The other named ALEXANDER ANDERSON, aged about 19 and an half years, dark brown hair, pretty much pitted with the ſmallp x, has ſomething of a condemned look with him, appearing afraid to look you in the face, is an old traveller, having frequently run away, and has been ſeveral times at ſea, about 5 feet 4 inches high, round ſhouldered, and ſwags much like a ſailor; had on a blue coarſe cloth round jacket, and trowſers of the ſame, 1 pair Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, and 1 pair coarſe homeſpun linen trowſers, 1 white ſhirt, 1 check and 1 ſtriped homeſpun ſhirts, 1 pair white corduroy breeches and a jean under jacket, 1 pair old ſhoes very long quartered, with a pair of white metal buckles, a round caſtor hat, and a black ſilk handkerchief, a nailer by trade, and a very ſmart and good workman. It is ſuppoſed they are gone weſtward, probably to Lancaſter or Carliſle. Whoever apprehends the ſaid two apprentice boys, and confines them in any gaol, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, by forwarding a letter to him, and left at the Blackhorſe, kept by Curtis Clay, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Dollars for one of them, and if brought home all reaſonable charges ſhall be paid by JOHN HENDERSON,

¶ Nail-maker, in Third-ſtreet, near the Barracks.

Philadelphia, November 9, 1790.

Salem county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, Nov. 1, 1790.

WAS taken up and committed to the gaol of this county, on the 28th of October laſt, a Negro Man, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſlave, and being cloſely examined, ſaid that he did belong to John Thompſon, near Dover; on his being examined the ſecond time, ſaid that he did belong to Gabriel Kinſbey, in Baltimore; and the third time ſaid that he came from Kent iſland, in Maryland, and that his maſter, Gabriel Kinſbey, did live there, and by trade was a ſhop-joiner. After he had been three days in gaol, he then did declare that he belonged to Daniel Heath, near Middletown. The ſaid Negro calls himſelf JAMES, and ſays his maſter bought him of one Charles Maſewell, at Newtown, Cheſter, about four years ſince. He is five feet ſix inches high, well ſet, appears to be about 20 years of age, is very black, laughs but ſeldom, talks but little, and appears to be very ſulky; he has on a coatee and double breaſted jacket, both of light coloured cloth, ozenbrig ſhirt and trowſers, and wool hat, all much worn. His maſter is deſired to come, prove his property, and pay charges, or he will be ſold for the ſame in four weeks from the date of this advertiſement, by

‡ JONAS SMITH, Gaoler.

Germantown, Nov. 4th, 1790.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, a ſmall bay mare COLT. The owner is requeſted to come, pay coſt, and take her away. † JOHN LEIBERT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of Public Taxes in the county of Chester, and those of the county of Delaware, who are in arrears previous to this present year, to pay to the Treasurers the amount of their duplicates respectively, at November Term next, as no further indulgence will be given.

JOS. GIBBONS,
October 22, 1790. JAMES MOORE, } Commissioners.
‡ 4w ELIJAH M'CLENACHAN,

Philadelphia, November 1, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PUBLIC WHARF and HAY SCALES, in the Northern-Liberties, WILL BE LET. Any person inclining to Rent the said Wharf and Scales, are desired to send in their proposals, in writing, *To the Commissioners of the County of Philadelphia*, on or before the 16th instant, at the New Court House.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

THAT valuable Plantation, called FRIEDENSTHAL, on the Bushkill, in the forks of Delaware, six miles from Easton, and two from Nazareth, on the road from Easton to the Wind-Gap, containing about 600 acres. There are on the premises a grist mill, with two pair of stones and stone walls, on a never-failing stream, a two story log dwelling house, log stables, and a large barn, with stables built of stone, two orchards, above 100 acres cleared plowland, and about 40 acres good cleared meadow, sufficient to keep a large stock of cattle.

On paying one third of the purchase money, time will be given to pay the remainder. For further particulars, inquire at the Taverns at Bethlehem and Leditz.

N. B. If this plantation is not sold before the 1st of January next, it will be rented for some years. † 4w

Norristown, Montgomery county, Oct. 22d, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Lower-Merion township, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, situated in the township aforesaid; bounded by the river Schuylkill and land of Jonathan Jones, Evan Jones, and others; containing 114 acres 114 perches, on which a grist and saw mill are erected. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Anthony Levering, deceased, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

THE above mentioned premises are situated seven miles from Philadelphia, and one and an half from Merion Meeting. On one of them (which, as above mentioned, is bounded on Schuylkill and land of Jonathan and Evan Jones, now by land of Paul and Jacob Jones) is erected a two story stone house, four rooms on a floor, one of which on the lower floor is occupied as a kitchen, a good cellar under the whole, except that part which is occupied as a kitchen, a stone barn lately built, stables and other out-houses. Also a grist mill on a never-failing stream of water, which empties into Schuylkill at the tail race of the mill. The mill consists of two pair of stones, one pair whereof are French burs. On these premises are a sufficiency of excellent watered meadows, a sufficiency of woodland for fencing and firing; the arable land is good wheat land, with two good young apple orchards thereon of grafted fruit, one in, the other near its prime, containing about 57 acres and 57 perches.

On the other of said Tracts, which contains about 57 acres and 57 perches, and adjoining the above-mentioned tract, are likewise a sufficiency of watered meadows, and woodland for fencing and firing; the arable land is likewise good land, and has a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit. There are erected on this tract a two story stone house two rooms on a floor, a frame dwelling house with two rooms on each floor, a new frame barn, stables, and a sawing mill, double geered, on the aforesaid stream, likewise a stone dwelling adjoining the saw mill, and on which is likewise an excellent seat for a paper mill. The buildings are all chiefly new, and the whole in good order. ‡

Norristown, Montgomery county, Nov. 2d, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Marlborough township, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of November instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, three certain Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, adjoining each other, situated in the township aforesaid; bounded by land of Hans Peter Welker, Hans Peter Bowman, and others; containing 92 acres and 10 perches; on which a forge, grist, and saw mill are erected. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Jacob Dast, deceased, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be sold on THURSDAY, the 6th of January next, on the premises, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, an excellent FARM, containing 291 acres, situate in the township of Deptford, about one quarter of a mile from Woodbury, 40 acres of which are good meadow, lying on Woodbury creek, about 100 acres good arable land, the remainder woodland well timbered. On the premises are a large two story brick house and kitchen, a large frame barn, and other out-buildings, a good apple orchard. Taken in execution as the property of Richard Johns, and to be sold by

JOHN BLACKWOOD, late Sheriff.

Gloucester, New-Jersey, Nov. 3d, 1790.

WHEREAS the subscriber, by accident, had a certain bond destroyed, which was executed by Mr. James M'Connel, shop-keeper, of New-Holland, for the sum of one hundred pounds, dated the 27th day of March, 1790, and payable the first day of April, 1797---the subscriber takes this method to satisfy the said M'Connel, that there may be no scruple or suspicion to prevent his replacing said bond to the subscriber, payable as aforesaid.

NATHAN EVANS, sen.

Earl township, Lancaster county, Sept. 25th, 1790.

WAS left at the subscriber's, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of September 1790, by a man who calls himself *Nicholas Brink*, but his true name is supposed to be *Nicholas Casely*, as appears by an assignment of a note he had, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, very crooked in his hind legs, supposed to be stolen. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his keeping in six weeks from this date.

WILLIAM BENNET.

October 24th, 1790. ‡

Improvements and Additions

To Mr. Bowen's EXHIBITION of Wax-Work, viz.

HIS Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esquire. A Philadelphian Beauty. A beautiful Figure of Peace, with her Olive Branch. Plenty, with a Basket of Fruit, Wreaths of Flowers, &c.

*** Tickets, at One Quarter Dollar, may be had at Mr. James Bryson's, No. 4, Third-street, below Market-street; where the Exhibition is open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 every evening.

☞ Miniature and Portrait Painting performed at the same place on reasonable terms. Nov. 3.

WHEREAS, by a bond bearing date the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, James Arnold and Abraham Garnett became bound unto John Bulkeley, then of Brandywine hundred, in the county of New-Castle, in the sum of three hundred pounds, gold or silver money, conditioned for the payment of one hundred and fifty pounds, money aforesaid, which bond is either secreted or lost. This is to warn any person or persons from taking an assignment on said Bond, as the money is already paid to said Bulkeley.

JAMES ARNOLD,
‡ ABRAHAM GARNETT.

East-Caln, Chester county, 18th 10th month, 1790.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the 8th month, 1789, a small STEER, supposed to be two years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take him away.

‡ 2w JOHN HOOPES, jun.

West Chester, Chester county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the House of William Burns, Innkeeper in Marcus-Hook, in the township of Lower Chichester, in the county of Delaware, on Friday, the 12th of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and two Lots of Land, situate in said Marcus-Hook; the Messuage and one of the Lots is bounded by the river Delaware, and lands of Richard Riley, Esq; Daniel Howel, Richard Clayton and others, containing 9 acres; the other Lot is meadow ground, bounded by land of Isaac Dutton, containing 5 acres. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of William Cranson.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the House of Henry Odenheimer, Innkeeper in the town of Chester, in the county of Delaware, on Saturday, the 13th of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Pieces or Parcels of Upland and Marsh Meadow, adjoining each other, situate in the said town of Chester, on the road leading from thence to the city of Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the Court-House; bounded by the river Delaware, lands late of David Sunderland, James Sunderland, and the Widow Lloyd, containing about 16 acres. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of James Mather, deceased. CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the House of Henry Odenheimer, Innkeeper in the town of Chester, in the county of Delaware, on Saturday, the 13th of November, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township of Nether Providence, in said county; bounded by Providence road, land of Jonathan Vernon, Thomas Worrell, and lands late of Gideon Vernon, containing about 61 acres. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Edward Vernon.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the House of Jacob Humphrey, Innkeeper in the township of East Fallowfield, on Monday, the 15th of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of West Fallowfield; bounded by lands of James Gibson, John Bell, and others, containing about 75 acres. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate late of Alexander Gibson, deceased.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the House of Robert Miller, Innkeeper in the township of East Caln, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Messuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in East Fallowfield township, bounded by lands of James Armstrong, Thomas Coates, and others, containing 157 acres. One other Messuage and Lot of Land, of about 4 1-2 acres, situate in Brandywine township (late East Caln) bounded by lands of William Johnson and others. And one other Messuage and Lot of Land of 10 acres, situate in said Brandywine township, bounded by lands of John Culbertson, Esq; and others. The whole taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of William Young.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 17th day of November next, on the premises, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two Tracts or Parcels of Land, adjoining each other, situate in the township of West-Caln; bounded by lands of Matthew Ferguson, land late of Henry Doak, Robert Anderson, and others, containing 112¼ acres; taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Andrew Patton.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 18th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage or Tenement, Plantation, and Tract of Land, situate in Brandywine township (late East-Caln) bounded by lands late of Moses Scott, Robert Darlington, Abraham Claypoole and Joseph Long, and lands of Thomas Fisher, James Jack, and ground belonging to the Manor Meeting-house, containing 454 acres and 87 perches; there are on said premises a good stone dwelling-house, barn, and other out-houses, a large bearing orchard, about 40 acres of meadow already made, and about 200 acres of excellent woodland; the land is good for grain or pasture: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate late of John Gilleylen, deceased.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday, the 19th day of November next, at the house of Martin Holman, innkeeper, at the sign of the Red Lion, in Uwchland township, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in said township; bounded by lands of Eleazer Evans, George Smedley, and others, containing 81 acres; taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Robert M'Minn.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 20th day of November next, at the house of Samuel Lane, innkeeper, at the sign of the Bull, in Charlestown township, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in said township; bounded by Schuylkill river, lands of Edward Lane and Samuel Lane, lands late of William Moore, Esquire, Benjamin Boyer, John Youngblood, and others, containing 211 acres; taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Matthias Tyson and Catherine his wife.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Shelled Barley, Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch and Hair Powder,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

DRAWERIDGE.

HE ALSO SELLS——American manufactured F. and F. T Gunpowder of an excellent quality.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

MUSTARD SEED.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the Premises, on THURSDAY, the 18th of November next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 53 acres, in Tredyffrin, Chester county, lying on the great road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia. There are on the premises a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, with three rooms on a floor, a well of good water at the door, a good log barn, also a good bearing orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. It would be very convenient for a store or tavern, as it lies on Lancaster road, between the 18 and 19 mile stones. The sale to begin at two o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given, and the terms made known; the purchaser to have possession the first of April next, and an indisputable title given.

Likewise will be sold on the same day, another PLANTATION, lying within a mile of the former, containing 31 acres, 5 whereof are good watered meadow; the plowland has been lately limed, and is in good heart to bear wheat or other grain, and also a sufficient quantity of woodland. There are on the premises a good grist mill with two pair of stones, one of which is French burs, the whole in good repair for carrying on the milling business; likewise a good stone barn and stabling; also a good limestone quarry and kiln near the mill. Where attendance will be given and the terms made known, by

JAMES BROWN & THOMAS BROWN.

FOR SALE,

A young Negro Wench,

Can cook, wash, iron, and do all kinds of house-work. Enquire of the Printers.

JOHN BROOKS,

GLOVER and BREECHES MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to the north west corner of Market and Third-streets, where he continues to carry on his business in the most extensive manner, warranting all goods sold by him to be of the best quality, and at the most reasonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE,

Gentlemens and ladies best buckskin riding gloves,
Ditto best beaver gloves,
Best white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemens and ladies best linen, cotton, and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens fur ditto,
Gentlemens and youths best buck and sheep-skin breeches,
Deer-skins for mens and boys breeches,
Ditto for the use of saddlers,
White skins for the use of saddlers and shoemakers,
Lining, apron, shammy skins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, at the shortest notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, October 25, 1790.

FOR SALE,

By Stephen Decatur,

(No. 295) in Front-street, below South-street,

A SMALL QUANTITY OF THE

Best Peruvian Red Bark.

One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Second-street, opposite Mr. Lesher's tavern, near Callowhill-street, an apprentice boy, named JOHN HACKERTEE, about five feet high, and walks a little lame; had on, when he went away, a short blue jacket, blue trowsers, a white cloth waistcoat, and a new wool hat, with a ribband round it. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him home to his master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Philad. Oct. 26, 1790. ‡ DAVID MILLER.

William & John Sitgreaves,

No. 48, in Front, below Chesnut-street,

Have imported, by the late arrivals from Europe, and are now selling, a very handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

SUCH as rose and striped blankets, fine and coarse cloths, flannels and coatings, fearnoughts, swanskins, Welch plains, kendal cottons, flannels and baize, hair and worsted plushes, and worsted hosiery, worsted stuffs of most kinds, and a great variety of cotton and linen goods. Also

Pewter assorted, tin plates, window glass, Crowley steel, drop shot, felt hats, *seine twine*, and an assortment of the best *wire and cotton card wire.* 6w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MATHIAS BUSH, late of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have just demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in the same for payment, to SOLOMON BUSH, Administrator.

Montgomery county, 13th Oct. 1790. 6w

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, state of New-Jersey, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, before the expiration of six months, and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CARPENTER, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Administrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Best possible image.

NOVEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3155.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1790.

CONTINUATION *of Extracts*

From Lord Kaims's Gentleman Farmer.

PART I.

Containing the PRACTICE of AGRICULTURE.

CHAPTER II.

FARM-CATTLE and CARRIAGES.

1. FARM-HORSES.

A HORSE fit for a waggon, cart, or plough, ought to be ſtrong, compact, and about fifteen hands high. A carter or a ploughman cannot perform the ſame work with horſes of leſs ſize; by which there is a conſiderable loſs, as he is paid by the year, not by the quantity of work he performs. Great attention ought to be given to the breaking a farm-horſe: good education will make him tractable and obedient to the voice, without neceſſity of applying the whip: the former makes the whole team move at once; the latter moves the horſe only that feels it.

We ſtop a little to conſider the diſadvantage of ſmall and ill-fed horſes, common in Scotland. Two ſtout horſes in a plough will make as deep a furrow as four of what are commonly uſed; and yet the former are leſs expenſive both in price and maintenance. A gentleman cannot do better for his own intereſt, than to promote a good breed of farm-horſes: two good horſes will be a ſaving of 8l. Sterling yearly, that is expended by uſing four weak horſes. I ſhall mention only the carriage of lime. One ſervant fills his cart with a hundred ſtone, which two good horſes can pull with eaſe. Another lays but the half upon his cart, becauſe his two weak horſes are able for no more. This is a double loſs to the maſter: he gets leſs work, not from the horſes only, but alſo from the ſervant.

2. FARM-OXEN.

There is not in agriculture any other improvement that equals the uſing oxen inſtead of horſes: they are equally tractable; and they are purchaſed and maintained at much leſs expence. As this improvement is obvious to the meaneſt capacity, one might expect to ſee every farmer greedily embracing it, as he would a feaſt after being faſſiſted. Yet few ſtir. How is this to be accounted for? Men are held in chains by cuſtom; and fettered even againſt their intereſt. "And why ſhould we pretend to be wiſer than our fathers?" they will ſay modeſtly, or rather obſtinately.

What warms me upon this ſubject is, the great conſumption of oats by work-horſes, which would be totally ſaved by uſing oxen only. Did our own product furniſh this conſumption, it were leſs to be regretted; but it is grievous to be reduced to the neceſſity of importing annually vaſt quantities of oats; all of which would be ſaved by employing oxen only in a farm. Nor is this all that would be ſaved, as ſhall be mentioned by and by.

But that I may not be accuſed of declaiming without foundation, I am willing to enter into a candid compariſon between horſes and oxen as employed in a farm. I begin with affirming, that an ox is as tractable as a horſe, and as eaſily trained to a plough or a cart. I have ſeen a couple of them in a plough going as ſweetly without a driver as a couple of horſes; directed by the voice alone without a rein. Oxen beſide are preferable for a ſteady draught, as they always pull to their ſtrength, without ever flinching; horſes, on the contrary, are apt to ſtop when they meet with unexpected reſiſtance. As oxen have leſs air and ſpirit in moving than horſes, their motion is concluded to be ſlower. They are leſs expeditious, it is true, in galloping, or perhaps in trotting; but as farm-work is performed by ſtepping, let the ſtep of a horſe and of an ox be compared, and the latter will be found not inferior, eſpecially where an ox is harneſſed like a horſe. Colonel Pool, in Derbyſhire, plows as much ground with three oxen, as the neighbouring farmers do with four or five horſes. In ſummer they eat nothing but graſs: in winter they have hay or turnip when much wrought; in Yorkſhire, four oxen in a plough do as much work as the ſame number of good horſes. In ſeveral parts of Kent, an acre daily is plowed with a team of oxen, ſometimes a quarter more. Near Beaconsfield, Mr. Burke plows an acre in a day with four oxen; and his neighbours do no more with four horſes. In the road from Leeds to Wetherby, I ſaw a loaded cart drawn by two ſtout horſes and a bull, all in a line, the bull in the middle. That draught was not ſlower than thoſe before and after in the ſame road. And ſurely the bull would not have been added, had he retarded the horſes.

Hitherto the compariſon holds pretty equal. In one article oxen are clearly preferable. Their dung makes excellent manure; and by that means they always improve the paſture. Horſe-dung, on the contrary, burns where it falls, and hurts the paſture. Horſe-dung from the ſtable has a greater tendency to burn than to rot; and to make it uſeful, it requires to be carefully mixed with cooler materials.

But the chief advantage of oxen comes under the article of ſavings, which branch out into many particulars. In the firſt place, the price of a horſe fit for labour doubles that of an ox. An ox worth ſeven pounds, will perform as much ſolid work as a horſe worth fourteen. This is an important article: the labouring cattle are the moſt expenſive part of a farm ſtock; and it is that expence which keeps back from farming many men, whoſe ſkill and induſtry would afford them a comfortable living. In that view, it is greatly the intereſt of landlords to promote oxen, as they tend to multiply candidates for a farm; which not only gives the landlord opportunity for a proper choice, but raiſes every farm to its juſt value.

As an ox is cheaper than a horſe, ſo he is fed cheaper in proportion. He requires no corn, and he works to perfection upon cut graſs in ſummer, and upon hay in winter. He does well even upon oat-ſtraw. Thus by uſing oxen, a farmer can make money of his whole crop of oats, except what is neceſſary for maintenance of his family. The bulk of that product, on the contrary, is conſumed by farm-horſes. Even in the Carſe of Gowry, the conſumption of oats on farm-horſes is ſo great, that at Perth and Dundee there are annually imported between four and five thouſand bolls of oat-meal.

A horſe is liable to many diſeaſes that an ox is free from. If he happen to turn lame, to which he is ſubjected from many accidents, he is rendered uſeleſs. An ox may always be turned to account; for if diſabled from work, he can be fatted for the ſhambles, and ſold for more than was paid for him.

A horſe commonly turns uſeleſs for work in ten years, and the ſtock of horſes muſt be renewed every ten years at a medium, which is a deep article of expence to the farmer. Oxen laſt for ever; or, which comes to the ſame, they can be ſold to the butcher when paſt the vigour of work, and their price will be more than ſufficient to put young oxen in their ſtead.

Horſes require more attendance than oxen; they muſt be curried, combed, and rubbed down. Let oxen have their proper quantity of food, and they require no other care. It is ſufficient employment for a man to manage four or five horſes: he will manage with equal eaſe double the number of oxen.

The ſhoeing of horſes is no inconſiderable article. The expence of ſhoeing oxen is a mere trifle.

But the advantage of oxen is ſtill more extenſive: It reaches every manufacturer, and indeed the whole people. There muſt be a great increaſe of oxen to anſwer the purpoſes of farming: every one of theſe, after their prime is over, goes to the ſhambles: the markets are filled with beef, which not only lowers the price of beef, but of leather and tallow. The ſavings upon theſe articles would bring down the wages of our manufacturers, and conſequently the price of our manufactures in a foreign market; not to mention that cheap manufactures at home tend alſo to lower wages.

People differ in the manner of yoking oxen. In ſome places they are yoked by the tip of the horn; in ſome by the root. Theſe modes are viſibly inconvenient. When an ox draws by the ſhoulder like a horſe, his head is free, and his motion natural. When yoked by the horns, he lowers his head to the line of the draught: his poſture is conſtrained, and his ſtep ſhort. His neck indeed is ſtrong, but his ſhoulder is a better *fulcrum* for the draught. To yoke an ox by the ſhoulder, his harneſs ought to be the ſame with that of a horſe. The only difference is, that as his horns hinder the collar from being ſlipped over his head, it muſt be open below, and buckled after it is on. The advantage of yoking an ox by the ſhoulder was known even in the time of Columella; who ſays, that faſtening the yoke to their horns is rejected by almoſt all who have written directions for huſbandmen; for the cattle can exert greater efforts with the breaſt than with the horns. Book 2. Chap. 2.

When the advantages of oxen for draught are ſo great, it cannot but appear ſtrange, that in Britain oxen have almoſt totally been laid aſide. Among the ancients we read of no beaſts for draught but oxen. It was ſo in Greece, as early as the days of Heſiod; and it was ſo every where. The Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope plow with oxen, and exerciſe them early to a quick pace, ſo as to equal horſes in the waggon, as well as in the plough. They are uſed in the Eaſt-Indies for carrying burdens; and they are fitter even than horſes for that ſervice, the back of an ox being convex, and conſequently more able to ſupport a weight than that of a horſe. All that is neceſſary in the furniture for the back, is a bit of wood or ſtiff leather, to prevent the load from falling down upon the neck. The only cauſe I can aſſign for preferring horſes, are bad roads, which were univerſal in Britain till lately. Being impracticable for carts during winter, the farmer carried his corn to market on horſeback. A proper furniture for the back of an ox was not thought of, though an eaſy invention. And horſes being thought neceſſary for carrying burdens, they were employed inſtead of oxen in every work: if employed at all, they are too expenſive ever to be ſuffered to be idle. Another circumſtance contributed. Becauſe oxen require no corn, it is commonly imagined that they ſcarce require any food. They are put off during winter with dry ſtraw, which after the turn of the year affords very little nouriſhment. They become too weak for working; and yet, inſtead of bettering their food, it is vainly thought that multiplying their number will anſwer; and thus may be ſeen in ſeveral places yoked in a plough, ten or twelve weak animals that can ſcarce ſupport their own weight. We are now provided with good roads every where; and there is no longer the pretext of bad roads for preferring horſes. Corn is now carried to market in carts, for which oxen are no leſs proper than horſes. And it is hoped, that farmers will at laſt break through a bad cuſtom, and open their eyes to their own intereſt. Nothing is more deeply their intereſt than to lay aſide horſes totally in farm-operations, and to employ oxen.

As computation is the touchſtone of profit and loſs, two computations are ſubjoined; one to ſatisfy the farmer of the ſum he will ſave by employing oxen inſtead of horſes; and one to ſhew what benefit will accrue to the public by the change. To ſet the firſt computation in a clear light, and to avoid fractions, I make the ſuppoſition, that a horſe put to work at the age of five may endure hard work for twelve years, which is a large allowance beyond the truth. An ox is put to work at the age of four, and at ſeven is in his prime, which is the proper time to feed for the ſhambles. The computation accordingly is framed upon a revolution of twelve years; during which period oxen are four times changed without any change of horſes. At the end of the period, both muſt be changed; and a new revolution goes on as before.

TABLE, ſhewing how much a farmer ſaves by employing Oxen inſtead of Horſes.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
A Horſe of 5 years old is purchaſed or valued at Sterling				15	0	0
To grazing ditto 24 weeks, at 2*s*1 *per* week	2	10	0			
To corn in winter 15 weeks, 2 pecks *per* week, at 8*d. per* peck	1	0	0			
To corn in ſpring 13 weeks, 4 pecks *per* week, at 10*d. per* peck	2	3	4			
To ſhoeing and farrying one year	0	12	6			
To inſurance againſt lameneſs and death	0	7	6			
One year's maintenance	6	13	4			
Twelve year's maintenance				80	0	0
Total amount of the firſt coſt, and 12 years maintenance				95	0	0
The horſe unfit for hard labour may be ſold for				3	0	0
The expence of one horſe at the end of twelve years				92	0	0

The expence of an Ox twelve years.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
An Ox * 4 years old purchaſed at				5	10	0
To grazing 24 weeks, at 1*s*6 *per* week	1	16	0			
To ſhoeing and farrying one year	0	4	6			
To inſurance againſt accidental death	0	2	6			
Amount of one year's maintenance	2	3	0			
Maintenance for 3 years				6	9	0
Coſt and maintenance				11	19	0
Deduce the price he can be ſold at				7	10	0
Total coſt at the end of 3 years				4	9	0
Total coſt at the end of 12 years				17	16	0
Subtract this ſum from the expence of a horſe during the ſame time,				92	0	0
The balance againſt the horſe is				74	4	0

By this table it appears, that the yearly expence of a farm-horſe exceeds that of an ox in the ſum of £6 3 8. Now ſuppoſing four horſes neceſſary to a farm of 100 acres, rent £50 yearly, four good oxen well fed will perform the ſame work; and therefore the uſing the latter inſtead of the former, will be an annual ſaving of £24 14 8, very near the half of the rent. And what will raiſe it above half of the rent is the intereſt of the money laid out, which is conſiderably higher upon the horſe than upon the ox; but which is omitted in the foregoing table, to avoid an intricate calculation.

There is beſide an article that preponderates greatly for the ox. His dung enriches the ground on which he paſtures. Horſe-dung, on the contrary, is hurtful. This is an article of great importance.

N. B. The hay or ſtraw conſumed by the horſe in winter is not leſs than that conſumed by the ox; and therefore that article is left out with reſpect to both.

3. BREEDING HORSES and HORNED CATTLE.

In good huſbandry, the greateſt profit that can be made of graſs is the breeding horſes for ſale.

The profit will appear from the following table.

	£	s.	d.
The ſtallion,	0	15	0
Summer graſs for the mare and foal,	2	0	0
Expence of the foal the firſt winter,	1	15	0
Summer graſs ſecond year,	1	5	0
Winter graſs,	0	15	0
Summer graſs third year,	1	10	0
Winter graſs,	0	15	0
Summer graſs fourth year,	1	15	0
Winter graſs with corn,	1	10	0
Total expence,	£12	0	0
Being now riſing five years old, his value,	16	0	0
Clear profit,	£4	0	0

A young horſe after the firſt winter need not be houſed till the fourth winter, provided he have a ſhed to fly into in a ſtorm, with a little hay or ſtraw.

It is ſtill more profitable to buy young horſes three years old, and at five to diſpoſe of them, or work them in the farm.

A horſe is a great eater. In common outfield-graſs it will take two acres for his ſummer-paſture. And even where ground has been laid out with graſs-ſeeds, it will take an acre and a half after the ſixth or ſeventh year.

The breeding of horned cattle is alſo profitable, and has a peculiar advantage, namely, that a beaſt bred on a farm, thrives always beſt there. The profit appears from the following table:

	£	s.	d.
For the bull,	0	2	6
For milk during ſummer,	1	0	0
For wintering,	0	10	0
Summer graſs ſecond year,	0	16	0
Winter food,	0	10	0
Summer graſs third year,	1	4	0
Winter food,	0	15	0
Total Expence,	£4	17	6
A young bullock entering his fourth year, will ſell for,	7	0	0
Clear profit,	£2	2	6

* *An Ox light-made, and of a middle ſize, is of all the fitteſt for the plough; and, in many places of Scotland, ſuch an Ox may be purchaſed under ſix pounds. But an Ox reared in a rich ſoil, and that gets plenty of food, will at the ſame age draw a much higher price; and, accordingly, computing the profit of rearing horned cattle, I have ſtated the value at ſeven pounds.*

4. Wheel-Carriages.

Wheel carriages for a farm are, waggons, drawn by four horſes: carts by one, two, or three horſes; carts drawn by oxen in yokes, termed in Scotland *coups*; and a cart with three wheels by one horſe. Till lately our farmers had no wheel-carriages; and to this day they are not univerſal.

Whatever ſtrength a horſe may have, yet the weight he can draw is determined by his own weight; in drawing there is a certain weight that he cannot exceed without being raiſed off the ground; and therefore, to enable him to exert his whole ſtrength, ſome weight ought to be laid on his back. No hing is more common than to ſee a carter mount the ſhaft-horſe, when hard ſtrained in drawing up-hill. He imagines that he has the horſe more under command; but the true reaſon is, that the horſe draws more by having weight on his back. In the ordinary way of yoking two horſes in a line, the ſhaft-horſe, who is burdened with part of the weight of the cart, draws much more than the other horſe can do.

I have taken ſome pains to know what can be drawn in a cart without ſtraining the horſes; but I find no uniformity. Two horſes in a cart, yoked in a line, uſually draw, from Burrowſtounneſs to Glaſgow, three thouſand weight. From Stirling to Glaſgow, they draw but twenty-four hundred weight. Alexander Monteith, a carter in the neighbourhood of Carron, has, with two horſes, repeatedly drawn from Banton, in the pariſh of Kilſyth to Carron, four thouſand four hundred weight, each hundred weight conſiſting of one hundred and twenty pounds Avoirdupois. He commonly draws thirty-ſeven or thirty-eight hundred weight. The carts between Borrowſtounneſs and Glaſgow carry from ten to fifteen hundred weight with a ſingle horſe. And with the ſame draught they carry about Edinburgh twelve hundred weight of coals. They carried formerly no more but that weight with two horſes yoked in a line. Mr. Orr, of Barrowfield, for carrying his coals to market, uſes ſingle horſe carts with wheels ſix feet high. Every cart carries eaſily twenty-two hundred weight to the place of unloading, which is diſtant from the coal-pit about two Engliſh miles; and this is done ſix times every day. The inequality of theſe weights ſhows the inaccuracy of carters, who have not come to any preciſe knowledge of what horſes can perform in a cart. In the mean time, till more exact experiments be made, we ſhall take a middle rate, which is the three thouſand weight drawn by two horſes from Borrowſtounneſs to Glaſgow, the half of which for a ſingle horſe is fifteen hundred weight; though, conſidering the weight that lies upon the back of a ſingle horſe in a cart, his part of the draught may be well computed at ſixteen hundred weight.

This leads to a compariſon between a waggon and ſingle horſe carts of the ordinary make. To keep within bounds, we may fairly take it for granted, that in a well conſtructed cart, a ſingle horſe of moderate ſize will command fourteen hundred weight; conſequently that ſix horſes in ſix carts will draw eight thouſand four hundred weight. Let us now ſee what is drawn in a waggon with ſix horſes. The ordinary weight in this country is four tons, or eight thouſand weight; and I am informed it is the ſame about London. At that rate, ſix horſes in ſix ordinary carts, draw four hundred weight more than ſix horſes in a waggon. I ſuppoſe that the weight of the ſix carts will be at leaſt equal to that of a waggon. At the ſame time, in a turn pike-road, a man and a boy are ſufficient to manage the former as well as the latter.

But to carry on the compariſon, ſmall carts have another advantage, which is, that they admit high wheels; and it is eaſy to adjuſt the wheels to the height of the horſe, by making the axle go through the middle of the cart, or higher if neceſſary, to make the horſe draw horizontally. It is a great eaſe to the horſe to make the axle go through the centre of gravity; for by that means the weight on the horſe's back is the ſame going up-hill or down hill. A waggon carrying four or five tons, is incapable of that improvement; for high wheels able to ſupport ſuch a weight, would require a ſtrength of timber that would be intolerable, eſpecially in going up-hill. Here appears in a conſpicuous light the advantage of ſingle carts with high wheels above a waggon. Upon Mr. Orr's practice, I take it for granted, that with wheels ſix feet high, a ſingle horſe will carry eaſily twenty-two hundred weight for a whole ſeaſon. But let us ſtate only two thouſand weight, or a ſingle ton, is not the concluſion fair, that in ſuch carts ſix horſes will draw a third more than in a waggon?

But to be more particular, two loaded carts, with wheels as high as the hind wheels of a waggon, will be eaſier drawn by three horſes in each, than the ſame load in a waggon with ſix horſes. The advantage of the waggon is, that the ſhaft horſe has nothing to bear. On the other hand, the lateral ſhake from rough ground, ſo ſevere in the waggon, is divided between two horſes in two carts. Here both have their advantages and diſadvantages. To give the advantage of the waggon without the lateral ſhake, let ſix ſingle horſe carts be uſed inſtead of a waggon, with the body below the axle, and hung upon it ſo as to play freely. The diſadvantage of twelve wheels inſtead of four, will be more than balanced by relieving the horſes from the oppreſſion of weight and from the lateral ſhake; and their ſtrength will be entirely applied to pulling. At any rate, ſix ſingle carts will draw more than is allowed to a waggon by the late act of Parliament; which is no more but four tons beſide the weight of the waggon.

Thus, ſingle horſe carts are clearly preferable to a waggon with reſpect to the burden they can carry; and they are ſtill more preferable with reſpect to the highways. A turn-pike road would be eaſily made, and more eaſily ſupported, were none but ſingle horſe carts admitted, or were the toll doubled or tripled upon waggons. This ſpeculation merits the moſt ſerious attention of the Legiſlature.

The proportion that ought to be laid on a horſe's ſhoulders to have the greateſt command of the draught, remains to be aſcertained by experiments. But I gueſs, that a horſe who can draw fourteen hundred weight without any load on his back, will with equal eaſe draw ſixteen hundred, by laying on his back five or ſix ſtone of that weight.

A wheel-carriage is a great ſaving to the farmer, much greater than in a curſory view will be imagined. A cart with two horſes carries five bolls of ſhell-lime, wheat meaſure. I talk of ordinary carts with two horſes in a line; for two horſes abreaſt in ſhafts will carry much more. Six horſes commonly are uſed for carrying the ſame quantity on their backs. To the former one man is ſufficient; to the latter, one to every two horſes. Now, ſuppoſing a man and a cart with two horſes, to be hired for three ſhillings a-day, the expence of the lime on horſeback is nine ſhillings; in a cart no more but three. Here is a ſaving of ſix ſhillings upon every five bolls. And ſuppoſing forty-eight cart loads of lime to be led in a ſummer, which is a moderate computation even in a farm that employs but a ſingle plough, the ſaving amounts to £ 14 8, which alone is ſufficient to convert a loſing farm into a profitable one. I have been a witneſs to the carrying on horſeback 700 loads of coals, a man to every two horſes; the expence of which amounts to £ 52 10, ſuppoſing a man to be hired at eight pence a-day, and a horſe at fourteen pence. That quantity can be carried in carts with two horſes for £ 21 2 11. The ſame calculation is applicable to grain. A cart with two horſes will carry to market ſix bolls of barley, which, when carried on horſeback, require ſix horſes. A ſingle plough in tolerable ſoil, well cultivated, will afford for ſale a hundred bolls of grain, which carried in carts makes a ſaving of £ 4 Sterling.

The uſe of a three wheeled cart drawn by a ſingle horſe, is to remove earth, or to carry manure to a near field. One horſe ſerves two of theſe carts: when he returns after unloading, the other is ready filled. But this work is ſo ſevere for a ſingle horſe, that the field ought to be ſmooth and level; or inclining downward, which is ſtill better.

By the Mayor, Aldermen *and* Citizens
of Philadelphia.

An ORDINANCE for regulating the cording of wood and paying of wharfage for the ſame, and other commodities landed on the public landing places within the city, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

IT is hereby ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the dimenſions of a cord of wood or of bark ſhall be eight feet long, four feet broad, and four feet high.

2. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted, That no corder ſhall ſuffer any fire wood to be corded and offered for ſale, unleſs the ſame be at leaſt four feet in length, including one half of the kerf, and two inches in diameter at the ſmalleſt end.

3. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted, That all cord wood which ſhall be brought for ſale to any of the landings or wharves on the river Delaware within the ſaid city, ſhall be corded and meaſured by ſome of the perſons appointed to meaſure and cord wood within the city, who ſhall make proper allowance for the loſs ſuſtained in the meaſure by crooked wood, and who, in cording the ſame, ſhall place the ſtraight wood together in the lower part of the pile, and the crooked wood in the upper of the pile, for which ſervice, ſuch corder ſhall receive the allowance of four-pence for each cord by him ſo corded or meaſured, and the further ſum of ſix-pence for wharfage on the public wharves or landings, and no more; the one half of the allowance for cording to be paid by the ſeller, and the other half by the buyer of the wood; and one third of the wharfage by the buyer and two thirds by the ſeller.

4. And it is further ordained and enacted, That where ever any cord wood ſhall be landed for ſale upon any private wharf or landing within the ſaid city, it ſhall and may be lawful for the corder of wood who ſhall occupy the public wharf neareſt to the private wharf or landing where ſuch cord wood ſhall be ſo landed for ſale, at all ſeaſonable hours in the day time, to enter upon ſuch private wharf or landing, and cord and meaſure all ſuch wood as ſhall be there landed and placed for ſale. And if any perſon ſhall prevent or oppoſe ſuch corder of wood from entering in manner aforeſaid, upon any private wharf or landing, for the purpoſe of meaſuring and cording of cord wood which ſhall be there brought and placed for ſale, every ſuch perſon ſhall for every ſuch offence forfeit and pay the ſum of five pounds.

5. And it ſhall and may be lawful for the perſon who ſhall rent a public wharf or landing, to demand and receive the following rates for the articles hereafter enumerated, which ſhall be landed on ſuch public wharf or landing, that is to ſay,

For every thouſand feet of boards, plank or ſcantling, nine pence.
For every cart or waggon load of hay, one ſhilling.
For every cart load of ſand, four pence.

The flats or veſſels loaded with any of the aforeſaid articles, ſhall pay two ſhillings wharfage for every day they ſhall lay at the ſaid wharves or landing places after the firſt twenty-four hours.

For every perch of ſtone being put into a cart or other carriage out of the veſſel, four pence.

If landed on the wharf and continuing there twenty-four hours, ſix pence per perch.

And for every twelve hours thereafter, ſix pence per perch, over and above the firſt charge.

For every hundred poſts or rails one ſhillings and ſix pence.

And ſix pence more per hundred for every twelve hours exceeding the twenty-four hours.

For every hundred cedar bolts, one ſhilling.
And for every hundred bundles of faggots, ſix pence.
For every thouſand of the following articles, to wit,
Looſe ſhingles, ſix pence.
Short ſhingles in bundles, two pence.
Pipe ſtaves, one ſhilling.
Hogſhead ſtaves, nine pence.
Hogſhead heading, barrel ſtaves, hoop poles and hoops, each ſix pence per thouſand.

For every cart or waggon load of paving ſtones, clay, bricks and coal, ſix pence.

Of dung put into or taken out of a flat or other veſſel, ſix pence.

And for every hundred buſhels of wheat or other grain and ſalt, one ſhilling.

6. And all articles not herein before made chargeable with additional wharfage, which ſhall be left on any of the ſaid public wharves, quays or landing-places, longer than forty-eight hours from their being firſt landed, ſhall pay fifty per cent. above the rates herein eſtabliſhed, for every twenty-four hours they ſhall lay there exceeding that time.

7. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted, That the ſeveral rates aforeſaid ſhall be paid by the ſeller.

8. It is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all flats or other crafts, thoſe loaded with boards, plank, ſcantling, hay or ſand, only excepted, laying longer than forty-eight hours at any of the ſaid public wharves or landing places, ſhall pay five ſhillings per day for every day they ſhall exceed that time, unleſs prevented from removing by the inclemency of the weather.

9. And it is further ordained and enacted, That any perſon who ſhall purchaſe any cord wood within the ſaid city with intent to ſell the ſame again, and afterwards actually ſell the ſame, every ſuch perſon ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of two dollars for every cord of wood ſo purchaſed and ſold again, and ſo in proportion for every ſmaller quantity ſo bought and ſold again.

10. And it is further ordained and enacted, That the City Commiſſioners ſhall appoint proper perſons to be corders of wood at the different public wharves and landings, within the ſaid city, upon the river Delaware: each of whom, before he enters upon the buſineſs of a corder of wood, ſhall be duly qualified by oath or affirmation before the Mayor of the city, "well and truly in all things to perform the duty of a corder of wood in the city of Philadelphia."

11. In order the better to enable the purchaſers of firewood to judge of the fidelity of the perſons by them employed as aforeſaid: It is hereby ordained and enacted, that from and after the firſt day of December next, all the firewood that ſhall be ſold at any of the wharves in the city, or which ſhall be brought into the city, and there delivered, having been purchaſed at any of the wharves in the Northern Liberties, or in the diſtrict of Southwark, ſhall be hawled in loads, containing either one quarter of a cord, one half a cord, or three quarters of a cord, and not otherwiſe, excepting only the laſt load of any parcel of wood, whereof the quantity does not conſiſt of either of the ſaid meaſures. And for the purpoſe aforeſaid, It is hereby ordained and enacted, That each and every cart employed in hawling firewood as aforeſaid, ſhall, from and after the day aforeſaid, have hewn ſtandards fixed to the ſides of the ſaid carts, to ſupport the wood, each of which ſtandards ſhall be marked in ſuch manner as plainly and clearly to denote the quantity of wood whereof the load conſiſts: and if any carter ſhall, from and after the firſt day of December aforeſaid, hawl any firewood otherwiſe than in the manner aforeſaid, or ſhall not have ſtandards fixed to his carts and marked as herein is above directed, he ſhall for every offence forfeit and pay the ſum of five ſhillings.

12. Be it further enacted, That if any owner or driver of a cart, uſually employed in hawling of cord wood from any of the public landings in the city, or any perſon whoſe uſual occupation is ſawing of cordwood, ſhall purchaſe any cordwood within the city, for any perſon or uſe, other than his own, he ſhall forfeit for every cord of wood which he ſhall ſo purchaſe the ſum of one dollar.

13. And it is further ordained and enacted, That the fines impoſed by this ordinance may be ſued for and recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman, or before "The Alderman's Court," according as they may reſpectively have juriſdiction, with relation to the amount of the penalty; one half of which ſhall be applied to the uſe of this corporation, and the other half to the uſe of any perſon who ſhall ſue for the ſame.

Signed by order of the Board,
SAMUEL MILES, Mayor.

Enacted into an ordinance at Philadelphia, the eighth day of November, Anno Domini 1790.

ANTHONY MORRIS, Clerk of the Corporation.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD, *Clock and Watch-Maker,*

In Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

WATCHES, eight day and thirty hour clock movements, muſical quarter and common eight day ſpring clocks, japanned clock faces, caſt clock works, forged ditto, ſtr pinions, bells and hands, ſetts of muſical bells, clock and watch mainſprings, glaſſes, hands, pendants, with tools, files and materials of every kind neceſſary in the buſineſs of clock and watch making—where thoſe who may have occaſion may be conſtantly ſupplied on reaſonable terms. Nov. 10.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from England, and to be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting, No. 57,

A Neat aſſortment of broadcloths, elaſtic ſtriped cloths and coatings, plains, naps and roſe blankets, red, white and yellow flannel, baizes, black and olive cotton velvets, ſilk ditto for collars of coats, thickſetts, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Ravens duck, dowlaſs, ozenbrigs, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from 7 to 70, coloured do. ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, deathhead and baſket buttons, an aſſortment of faſhionable aſſorted metal ditto, ſilver ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, cotton ſpotted handkerchiefs, kenting ditto, linen ſpotted ditto, ſcarlet ſerge, bobbins, tapes, ivory combs, horn ditto, ſilk Marſeilles quilting. Joans ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinetts and ſhalloons, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, printed cottons and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, pins and needles, buckles, knives and forks, butchers knives, Barlow penknives, mens and womens cotton and worſted hoſe, boys and youths worſted ditto, ſhovels, frying-pans, ſaddlers webb, ſtir-ups, mens and womens beaver pelt gloves, ſilk ditto, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, ten penny nails, candleſticks, 8 by 10 window-glaſs, red lead.

Good hay in a barn near the city.

To be LET, a LARGE HOUSE and GARDEN in Third-ſtreet, Northern Liberties.

To be SOLD for *CASH*,

AT the late dwelling-houſe of Abel James, deceaſed, near Frankford, in the county of Philadelphia, by public vendue, on the 29th day of the preſent month, being the ſecond day of the week, at 12 o'clock, the following articles, viz.

Working and riding horſes, milch cows and other cattle, waggons and carts, a poſt coach, landau, riding waggon, chaiſe and ſulky, ploughs, harrows and a great variety of farming utenſils, a number of ſmith's and carpenter's tools, walnut and mahogany caſes of drawers, dining tables, breakfaſt tables, walnut chairs, locking-glaſſes, beds and bedding, a deſk and book caſe, a roaſting jack and ſpit, iron pots and kettles, large copper kettles, and a variety of other houſhold and kitchen furniture, a quantity of ſeaſoned walnut, wild cherry, gum and pine boards, three inch oak plank and ſhort cedar ſhingles, a grind-ſtone, a large parcel of old iron, and various other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Eleventh Month (Nov.) 15, 1790.

Northampton county, November 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 11th day of December next, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, a certain undivided moiety or half-part of a certain tract of land, ſituate in Northampton county, on the waters of Middle-creek, and the northermoſt head waters of Wallenpabeck, interſected by the new road running from Pocona to the New-York line, and on the eaſterly ſide of Mooſick Ridge, containing 25000 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the property of Robert Lettice Hooper, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 8, 1790.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th of December next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Moos townſhip, bounded by lands of Paul Flick, Andrew Straſberger, Frederick Shoneberger, late Philip Drum's land; containing 130 acres, more or leſs; late the property and eſtate of Michael Swartz, but taken in execution and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th day of December next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Cheſnut-hill townſhip, bounded by land of Conrad Dondrew, John Linberger, George Kungel and Conrad Hagland of Coonrad Sorber, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

containing 100 acres, more or leſs, late the property of Chriſtian

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th day of December next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Delaware townſhip, bounded by lands of Hays, and vacant lands, containing 109 acres, more or leſs, late the property of John Gilbſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BALTIMORE, November 5.

The British Navy, in and out of Commission, it is asserted, consists of 384 vessels, from 8 to 110 guns.

The number of registered seamen in France, it is said, amounts to between 70 and 80,000.

GEORGE-TOWN, November 10.

We hear that the President of the United States has ordered three plats of different parts an the Patowmack to be laid out—Nothing certain respecting the fixed Seat of the Federal Government has yet transpired.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) Nov. 3.

Among the various matters submitted to the consideration of the General Assembly, by his Excellency the Governor, a correspondent informs us, that the encouragement of the breed of sheep, in this state, is particularly recommended.

A gentleman immediately from Richmond, informs, that yesterday was the day appointed by the Legislature of this state to elect a Senator to Congress, in the room of Col. W. Grayson, Esq; deceased. There are three candidates for this office, viz. Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, and James Munroe, Esquires.

VERMONT, November 3.

The WESTERN POSTS—

Those barriers of the United States—are still retained by the British; and, we are told, have lately been strengthened by additional fortifications and troops.—That at Niagara, in particular. The half pay officers therein have been put on the full-pay establishment, and there appears not the smallest prospect, that Great-Britain will peaceably relinquish those strong holds which nature, and treaties made "*in the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity*," have given to the United States. Is is said, "some constant good attends on ill;"—and some believe our having the jealous Spaniard on our southern, and the aspiring Britain on our northern and western borders, are circumstances in which are to be found as much good as evil. "It will," say they, "prevent that indolence and inactivity which extensive empire, and security of possession, often introduce. It will teach us, that although we ought not to attack, we ought ever to be ready to defend; and that our territory is so extensive that itdemands no addition."—Plausible as these remarks may seem, the United States must appear pusillanimous in the eyes of nations, if she suffers her rightful territory to be hostilely retained by a foreign power.

NEW-YORK, November 11.

There was a time when the Clergy and Nobility of France appeared to be zealous in the cause of the revolution—fearful jealousies are entertained respecting them at present; that policy which would have conciliated their attachment to the cause of freedom was certainly the most eligible—whether this consists in stripping them of their revenues, and levelling them with the dust, must be left to the test of experience.

Mr. Duncombe, engineer to the intended canal, forming a junction of the Severne and Dee, has invented a method of raising boats of any tonnage to the highest summit whatever, and letting down the same without loss of water, with perfect safety, and more expedition than by the common water-locks now in use. What is more remarkable, a loaded or unloaded boat may come up while an empty one goes down. The whole is performed by an uniform unaccelerated motion, and is perhaps one of the best inventions that ever entered into the mind of man.

Nov. 12. By the brig Carolina, Captain Mead, who arrived here on Wednesday last, in 40 days from the Isle of Rhea, we learn, that on the 21st of September the British fleet under Lord Howe were still cruizing at sea and not returned to the English channel, as stated in some other accounts.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 17.

Friday afternoon the VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States arrived in this city, from New-York. Also the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from South-Carolina.

Tuesday last arrived in town from Boston, SAMUEL ALLYNE OTIS, Esquire, Secretary of the Senate of the United States.

On Monday, the 1st of November, the District Court of the United States for Rhode-Island District was opened in Providence, before the Honorable Judge MERCHANT; there being no business, the Court was adjourned *sine die*.

The trade and commerce of these United States have been greatly benefited by the late regulations at the General Post-Office, whereby the Mail has been, since the beginning of the present year, transported five times a week, between the Metropolis and this city of New-York. And we are able to assure our readers, from respectable authority, that the Post-Master-General is determined to have the Mail transported, five times a week between New-York and Baltimore, after the first day of January next.

In our last we informed our readers that 28 Frenchmen, part of those arrived here in the ship *Citoyens de Paris*, had left this place for the thriving settlement of Sciota. We have since been informed, and with pleasure we communicate it, that the number was much more considerable. From undoubted authority we can assure the public, that the settlers were 75 in number.

From Martinique we hear of an engagement between General Damas and the Citizens of that island; the latter lost 7 or 800.—By a vessel lately arrived in Portsmouth (New-Hampshire) we have London intelligence down to September 14. The dispute with Spain was not yet settled; but a messenger was hourly expected, whose arrival, it was thought, would determine the matter. The account of the English fleet's having returned to port has been contradicted; it is said to be still cruising in the Channel,—pressing still continues. The papers received by the arrival above-mentioned, give us a dismal picture of the confusion in Paris the beginning of September. The ministers threatened by the mob,—and resigning. The National Assembly publicly abused by the Aristocratic party, which is gathering strength. Mr. de la Fayette, not long ago the idol of the people,—now hissed by the populace.

Before the revolution, the lower class of people, chiefly, suffered under the then despotic government. They were not sufficiently enlightened to know, and too ignorant to be sensible of the importance of their rights,—rights they had never enjoyed, nor their ancestors before them. The King was their temporal ruler, and derived his authority from heaven.—It was undisputed; till a few enlightened and enterprising men, taking proper advantage of a favorable situation of affairs and fortunate concurrence of circumstances, with ardent zeal kindled the flame of independence. It quickly spread; but the lengthy deliberations of an unwieldly body, assembled to fix on a form of government, when the greatest expedition was indispensible to free the people from anarchy and confusion, have nearly defeated the good effects that might have followed so glorious a revolution, so fortunate in its beginning. The length of this interregnum of anarchy has been most severely felt by the lower class of people, those industrious poor who live from hand to mouth. Their patience appears, by the last accounts, almost exhausted, and they are tired of liberty, before they have had an opportunity of knowing the goddess. Her name they have heard; but under anarchy they have suffered, at the time they expected to enjoy the blessings she dispenses.

The merchants of Alexandria have resolved not to receive or pass away cut silver, except at the rate of 6s. 8d. per ounce, and 4d. per pennyweight.

The following Resolution has passed the House of Representatives of the State of Virginia, now in session.—RESOLVED, That so much of the act, entituled an act making provision for the debt of the United States, as limits the right of the United States in their redemption of the public debt, is dangerous to the rights and subversive of the interest of the people, and demands the marked disapprobation of the General Assembly.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated June 27.

"Nothing material has occurred since my last letter of the 9th of March past, I have continued to enjoy a good state of health, and have met with as much success as the circumstance of the time would permit. The misfortune of the planters in having four-fifths of their last crop of tobacco refused by the King, has affected every body, and caused a greater stagnation of business than has ever been known before; however, I am in hopes to make my voyage profitable. I am yet unable to say when I shall be at liberty to return; but expect to accomplish it next spring—at least no exertion on my part shall be wanting.

"I am just returned from the Natchez, an English settlement, subject to the Spaniards, about 300 miles from this place. The land is high, uneven, and well timbered; the soil very fertile, and the climate favorable to every thing but wheat, which is mildewed by the damps that arise from the amazing quantity of contiguous low land, that is annually covered many feet with water, by the rising of the river, which is seldom less than 40 feet. The west side of the Mississippi is subject to these inundations from its mouth, many hundred miles upwards; and westward over a large tract of country. The east side, on which Orleans is situated, is banked from about ten leagues below the city up to Balton Rouge, which is a point of high land jutting on the river for a little distance, then returning, approaches the river again in a circular direction, forming large tracts of valuable Cyprus swamp. Here you find a fort and garrison, at which travellers stop to show their passports to the commandant.

"Many of the Planters are wealthy, live well, and drink good wine; they are the most hospitable, friendly people, I ever met with—mostly Virginians.——Their chief attention is directed to the culture of tobacco and corn, and raising of cattle; it is not uncustomary for a planter to have three or four hundred calves every year. They pay no taxes of any kind, and, independent of their having no share in government, are a very free people. Governor Guioso presides over the Natchez district, and altho' appointed by the Court, yet he is inferior, and subject to have his conduct investigated by the Governor of this place; his absence is supplied by a commandant, who is generally an officer of distinction. I have the honour of being acquainted with Guioso, and find him an amiable man.

"They have some good streams, supplied with a variety of fish, larger of their kind than yours. The catfish of the river weigh from 80 to 120 lb. Their wells are remarkably deep—from 100 to 150 feet, yet the water is not as cool as that which flows from our common springs.

"They have plenty of peaches, figs, plumbs, blackberries, straw-berries, grapes, &c. a few apples, but no pears or cherries---their woods abound with deer and turkies in season, bears, tygers and wolves---their waters with a variety of wild fowl, not equal in quality to yours, serpents of many kinds, lizards, &c. the rattle and water mocazon, extremely venomous; the first of these grow remarkably large, and the latter is noted for its virulency. They have most of the birds common to the states---with others not found there, as the paroquets, &c.

"There is a report prevalent here, that a company of Americans, under the sanction of a grant from North-Carolina, is about making a settlement at the Yazous, a part of the territory claimed by the Spaniards, and that Mr. Hastings, from India, has empowered an agent to purchase 100,000 acres of the land—government appears to have noticed it."

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE Gaol at West-Chester, in the county of Chester, the night of the 4th instant, the four following persons, viz. EZRA HOLBROOK, committed on suspicion of horse stealing, a likely well made man, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black short hair, born in New-England; had on a dark purple broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, a blue plush waistcoat, and corduroy breeches with broad stripes; has the appearance of a gentleman, supposed to be gone either to Virginia or New-England, has followed the blacksmith's business in the former place; took with him a pair of saddle-bags, with a change of clothing therein. Was left by said person a bay horse, supposed to be stolen, 14 hands high, about ten years old, shod all round, thin in flesh, his shoulder galled by the collar. Any person applying, on proving property, may have him, otherwise he will be sold in four weeks.

JAMES HARRISON, committed on suspicion of horse-stealing, an Englishman born, says he is a whitesmith by trade, and lived a number of years in Boston, has been twice confined in Lancaster gaol, about 40 years of age, five feet six inches high, a well set fellow, brown hair; had on a pair of old spotted velvet breeches and waistcoat, old pair of boots, and a hat; very talkative when in liquor; which he is fond of.

JAMES STEEL, committed for larceny, an Englishman born, an old offender, about 50 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, black hair mixed with white, well set, marked with the small-pox; had on a light coloured home made coat, fustian jacket and overalls, hat almost new.

THOMAS FLOOD, a well set fellow, about 22 years old, five feet six or seven inches high, round shouldered, down look, fond of strong liquor, and quarrelsome when drunk; had on a light coloured waistcoat, a pair of copperas coloured striped trowsers, old wool hat, and had short dark hair.

Whoever apprehends the above described villains, and secures them in any gaol in this state, shall receive SIX POUNDS for Holbrook, and THREE POUNDS for each of the others, with reasonable charges if brought back, paid by

Nov. 6, 1790. CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

November 17th, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of Public Taxes in the city and county of Philadelphia, who are yet in arrears, to pay the amount of their respective duplicates to the Treasurer (exclusive of the taxes for the present year) on or before the 4th day of January next, otherwise they must expect to be proceeded against, as the law directs.

And those Collectors who may be under the necessity of claiming allowances for taxes due on real estates, are requested to make return thereof to the Board of Commissioners, at the Old Court-house, on or before the 15th day of December next, in order that the said estates may be advertised and sold for the payment of said taxes, agreeably to law.

EVAN THOMAS,
ANDREW GEYER,
SAMUEL CHURCH. } Commissioners.

TO BE SOLD,

A MILL and PLANTATION, near Whitemarsh Church. The mill is on a very constant and excellent stream, there are about 100 acres of good limestone land, a great part watered meadow. The dwelling-house, mill and spring-house are of stone, with a new log barn. Also a tract of 100 acres near the above, the greatest part well timbered, and the arable land in good condition. For terms and further particulars, enquire at Doctor Lehman's, No. 73, up Third street.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Charles-town township, Chester county, near the Valley Forge, on the third of September, a bright bay gelding COLT, two years old past, full fourteen hands high, with four white feet, three of them white almost to the knees, one to the footlock, and the near hind hoof a little crooked, a small ball face, his tail cut middling short, and of a dray breed. Whoever secures said colt and thief, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the colt, and reasonable charges, paid by

PETER SAYLOR.

November 8, 1790. ¶

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss. } Philad. August 20, 1790.

MICHAEL FISHER, you are hereby notified that, pursuant to a Subpœna to you directed, and now in the hands of the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the honorable the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Court to be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, on the third day of January next, to answer the libel of your wife Philippina Fisher, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony.

Jonathan Harvey & Co.

No. 5, Water, below Market-street, have received per the ships Ceres and Adriana, from Liverpool; Molly from Hull, and Pigou from London,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Consisting of as follows, viz.

STRIPED duffils,
Wide and narrow ditto,
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 rose blankets,
Bearskins and coatings,
Ladies 8-4 ditto,
Superfine drab plains,
Hunters forest and half thicks,
6-4 double milled cloth,
Fashionable striped elastic beavers,
Kersey beavers and flannels,
7-8, 8-4 and 7-4 baize,
6-4 and 7-4 superfine cloth,
Wildbores and camblets,
Shalloons and calimancoes,
Durants, Joans and moreens,
Velverets, corduroy and fancy cords,
Florentines and lastings,
Worsted valentias & stockinets,
Irish linens,
Scots thread and sewing silk,
Beaver and felt hats.

6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, deceased; containing 200 acres, with a good stone dwelling, kitchen and cellars, a well near the door, a stone barn and spring-house, a good stone quarry; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made and watered, as two streams run through the place, one whereof affords a mill seat; about 25 acres of woodland, a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees. It is seven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and an half from a public landing on the river Delaware. For terms of sale, apply to

ISAIAH WORRELL, and
JOHN SHALLCROSS. } Executors.

N. B. All persons having any demands against the estate of Stephen Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same, properly attested; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to the Executors. ¶ 3 sw & eotf.

Just Published, and to be Sold, Wholesale or Retail,

At *W. & D. Hall*'s Book-store,

No. 51. MARKET-STREET,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord, 1791.

Being the third after Leap-Year.

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,

THE Constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.---An easy method for knowing the principal Stars.---A receipt for Pomona Wine: Communicated by a Farmer, who had used it in his family.---Receipt to make Cyder of the first quality: Communicated by a Jersey Farmer.---A cheap and wholesome substitute for Rum: Recommended to reapers and other labourers.---A method of curing the Bloody Flux: By an American Physician.---To prevent the fatal effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog.---To stop a Spitting of Blood: Taken from Doctor *Rush*'s Medical Inquiries and Observations.---A variety of Maxims and Observations, moral, critical and miscellaneous.----Tables of Interest of Six and Seven per Cent.---Table of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they now pass in England, Pennsylvania and New-York.--A Table shewing the value of any number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each.---Yearly meetings of the People called Quakers.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey and Delaware.---Account of Post Towns.---Cross Posts.---Roads, &c.

POETRY.

The Summum Bonum, or infallible Receipt for Happiness.---Œconomy.---Effects of youthful Folly.---The Fruitless Toil.---An Axiom.---A Cure for the Evils of Life.---The Virtues.---A Soliloquy on Death.

WHEREAS the subscriber, by accident, had a certain bond destroyed, which was executed by Mr. James M'Connel, shop-keeper, of New-Holland, for the sum of one hundred pounds, dated the 27th day of March, 1790, and payable the first day of April, 1797---the subscriber takes this method to satisfy the said M'Connel, that there may be no scruple or suspicion to prevent his replacing said bond to the subscriber, payable as aforesaid.

NATHAN EVANS, senr.

Earl township, Lancaster county, Sept. 25th, 1790.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price——One-fourth of a Dollar.)
(Printed by W. SPOTSWOOD,*) Sold by*
WILLIAM PRICHARD,
Market-ſtreet, ſouth ſide, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

A NARRATIVE of the MUTINY

On board his Britannic Majeſty's Ship BOUNTY;
And the ſubſequent voyage of part of the crew in the *ſhip*'s *boat*, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Iſlands, to Timor, a Dutch ſettlement in the Eaſt-Indies.
By Lieutenant WILLIAM BLIGHT.

Juſt arrived in the Mary Ann, and for SALE, by
EPHRAIM CLARK,
CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,
The corner of Front and Market-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

WARRANTED ſilver watches, clock faces, watch ditto, bench vizes, hand and tail ditto, clock and watch plyers, cutting nippers, ſliding tongs, blow pipes, braſs and iron callipers, clock and watch ſcrew plates, large and ſmall turn benches, engravers, large and ſmall hammers, caſe ditto, ſaws, compaſſes in braſs boxes, large and ſmall broaches, tweeſers, frame and pinion guages, beam compaſſes, ſteel drill bows, verge and central riveting ſtakes, magnifying glaſſes, ſilver and gilt pendants, gold, gilt, and ſteel watch hands, clock hands, caſt eight day and thirty hour braſs forged work and ſlit pinions, bells, iron, braſs, and ſteel wire, pinion wire, main-ſprings, glaſſes, ſeals, ſteel, braſs and gilt keys, a large aſſortment of faſhionable ſteel chains. On hand, a few neat gold Watches.

Said Clark, has ſpring and fall, a ſupply of every article in the Clock and Watch Making buſineſs; and country workmen may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms. ‡

CHARLES TAWES,
Muſical Inſtrument-Maker,
At the ſign of the Organ, in Walnut-ſtreet, No. 60, near Third-ſtreet,

BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for paſt favors conferred on him, and humbly ſolicits their future patronage.

He has now on hand, of his own manufacture, a few elegant and toned Piano Fortes, with the lateſt improvements from London patterns, which he will ſell as low as can be imported, and warranted good.

N. B. Harpſichords, Piano Fortes, and other inſtruments tuned and repaired, at a ſhort notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. §

For SALE, a very valuable FARM,
Well known by the name of *DIRTY CAMP*, on the main road from Bedford to Pittſburg, within fifteen miles of the latter.

CONTAINING 557 acres, of which 200 acres is excellent bottom land, ſuitable to make meadow of the firſt quality, and the upland is equal to any in the country in quality. This tract has great advantages for water, Turtle creek running through it, and well calculated to make an extenſive ſtock farm, or may be divided into two tracts, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer. There is about 90 acres clear, under good fence, of which 50 acres is in good meadow. There are on the premiſes a ſmall log tenement and barn, &c. As this farm received its name from the Britiſh, in General Braddock's campaign, and is generally known by thoſe perſons who have travelled in the Weſtern country, thoſe who incline to purchaſe will be at no loſs to get ſuch further information as they would wiſh. For terms of ſale, apply to Colonel S. BAYARD, at Elizabeth Town, on the Mononga hela river, GEORGE ADAMS, at Pittſburg, DAVID ESPYS, at Bedford, Captain RIPPY, at Shippenſburg, THOMAS SMITH, Eſq; at Carliſle, JOHN MUSSER, Lancaſter, JACOB BOWER, Eſq; Reading, General DANIEL BROADHEAD, and JOHN STEINMETZ, Eſq; Philadelphia. 6 w.
Elizabeth Town, June 5th, 1790.

PURSUANT to an Order iſſued out of the ORPHAN'S COURT, for the County of Cheſter, will be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Seventh Day, the 4th of the Twelfth Month next enſuing, on the Premiſes, in Newlin Townſhip, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 12 and 3-4 acres, ſituated upon the interſection of three public roads, one leading to the Great Valley, another to the Borough of Wilmington, and the other to Weſt-Cheſter; bounded by lands of Joel Harlan, Mordecai Hayes, and Stephen Harlan; whereon are a good dwelling-houſe, ſtables and other out-houſes, being a noted ſtand for a public houſe of entertainment, known by the Sign of the Blue Bell; late the eſtate of Garret Garretſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the Subſcribers, Adminiſtrators to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed.

Eleventh Month, 5th, 1790. ‡ JOSEPH GARRETSON, MORDECAI HAYES.

To be Sold at public Vendue,
On the premiſes, on the 23d of the Eleventh Month, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

ALL the real eſtate of Margaret Thornton, late of Newtown, in the countytown of Bucks, widow, deceaſed, conſiſting of that noted tavern houſe, occupied as a public houſe of entertainment for about 60 years, with gardens, ſtables, ſheds, carriage houſe, pump and well of excellent water at the door; alſo a new ſtone and brick houſe two ſtories high, with a cellar under the whole; a large elegant parlour and kitchen on the firſt ſtory, three rooms on the ſecond, over which is a large commodious garret; two gardens, ſtable, beſides ſeveral very valuable mowing paſture lots, two of which are apple orchards; all ſituate in Newtown aforeſaid. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

JOSEPH THORNTON, and WILLIAM BIDGOOD, } Executors.
Eleventh Month 2d, 1790. †

N. B. All who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their claims to ſaid executors; and ſuch as are indebted thereto are alſo deſired to ſettle and pay off their accounts, to prevent further trouble.

WERE left with the ſubſcriber, on the 6th April laſt, by a ſtranger, who ſaid that he came from Monmouth county, New-Jerſey, a bright ſorrel MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 13 and an half hands high, a natural pacer, appears to be eight years old; and a riding chair, conſiderably worn. The perſon who left the above horſe and chair promiſed to be back in three days, and ſatisfy the ſubſcriber for his trouble, but has never ſince appeared, nor been heard of by him. This is therefore to notify the public, that, unleſs an owner appears in the courſe of three weeks, and proves property, they will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, to defray the expences of keeping.

Swedeſborough, 2d November, 1790, Gloucester county, New-Jerſey. } JOHN TUDOR. †

Ten Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 8th inſtant, two apprentice boys; the one named JAMES STEWART, aged 18 and an half years, dark complexion, ſtrait dark brown hair, pretty long, and generally wears it cued; he is remarkably ſmall for his age, and about four feet nine or ten inches high, very ſedate and ſteady, and an excellent nail-maker by trade; he had on, and took with him, a cinnamon coloured coat, rather ſhort in the ſkirts for him, with plain plated buttons, 1 pair of olive coloured velveret breeches, with yellow buttons, 1 white cotton jacket with white plated buttons, 2 pair white linen trowſers, 1 pair white ribbed worſted hoſe, and 1 pair mixed grey do. 1 fine white linen ſhirt, 1 ſhirt new, of brown ſheeting, and 2 old brown linen ſhirts, and 1 pair of ſhoes, rather old, with with a pair of large plated buckles. The other named ALEXANDER ANDERSON, aged about 19 and an half years, dark brown hair, pretty much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has ſomething of a condemned look with him, appearing afraid to look you in the face, is an old traveller, having frequently run away, and has been ſeveral times at ſea, about 5 feet 4 inches high, round ſhouldered, and ſwags much like a ſailor; had on a blue coarſe cloth round jacket, and trowſers of the ſame, 1 pair Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, and 1 pair coarſe homeſpun linen trowſers, 1 white ſhirt, 1 check and 1 ſtriped homeſpun ſhirts, 1 pair white corduroy breeches and a jean under jacket, 1 pair old ſhoes very long quartered, with a pair of white metal buckles, a round caſtor hat, and a black ſilk handkerchief, a nailer by trade, and a very ſmart and good workman. It is ſuppoſed they are gone weſtward, probably to Lancaſter or Carliſle. Whoever apprehends the ſaid two apprentice boys, and confines them in any gaol, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, by forwarding a letter to him, and left at the Blackhorſe, kept by Cuttis Clay, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Dollars for one of them, and if brought home all reaſonable charges ſhall be paid by JOHN HENDERSON,
¶ Nail-maker, in Third-ſtreet, near the Barracks.
Philadelphia, November 9, 1790.

Salem county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, Nov. 1, 1790.

WAS taken up and committed to the gaol of this county, on the 28th of October laſt, a Negro Man, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſlave, and being cloſely examined, ſaid that he did belong to John Thompſon, near Dover; on his being examined the ſecond time, ſaid that he did belong to Gabriel Kinſbey, in Baltimore; and the third time ſaid that he came from Kent iſland, in Maryland, and that his maſter, Gabriel Kinſbey, did live there, and by trade was a ſhop-joiner. After he had been three days in gaol, he then did declare that he belonged to Daniel Heath, near Middletown. The ſaid Negro calls himſelf JAMES, and ſays his maſter bought him of one Charles Maſewell, at Newtown, Cheſter, about four years ſince. He is five feet ſix inches high, well ſet, appears to be about 20 years of age, is very black, laughs but ſeldom, talks but little, and appears to be very ſulky; he has on a coatee and double breaſted jacket, both of light coloured cloth, ozenbrig ſhirt and trowſers, and wool hat, all much worn. His maſter is deſired to come, prove his property, and pay charges, or he will be ſold for the ſame in four weeks from the date of this advertiſement, by
‡ JONAS SMITH, Gaoler.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 14th inſtant, an indented ſervant girl, named CHRISTINA MULLEN, about 16 years of age, ſhort and well ſet, and has dark hair and eyes; ſhe took with her a black ſattin whalebone bonnet, two ſhort gowns of calico, and two of linſey, two linſey petticoats, and a blue worſted do. an old cloth cloak with a velvet fall collar, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid girl, or brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH SPENCER.
October 21ſt, 1790. †

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION, containing 430 acres, 170 of which are good meadow, the banks of which are in good order, and 40 acres of cleared upland, in good heart; on ſaid place, is a tolerable dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen, barn, and cow-houſe, 40 feet by 24, with a large loft, a corn-houſe, together with a good ſtone ſmoke-houſe. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Newton townſhip, Glouceſter county, within a mile and an half of Cooper's Ferry. AQUILLA JONES.

Germantown, Nov. 4th, 1790.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, a ſmall bay mare COLT. The owner is requeſted to come, pay coſt, and take her away. † JOHN LEIBERT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of Public Taxes in the county of Cheſter, and thoſe of the county of Delaware, who are in arrears previous to this preſent year, to pay to the Treaſurers the amount of their duplicates reſpectively, at November Term next, as no further indulgence will be given.

October 22, 1790. ‡ 4w — JOS. GIBBONS, JAMES MOORE, ELIJAH M'CLENACHAN, } Commiſſioners.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

THAT valuable Plantation, called FRIEDENSTHAL, on the Buſhkill, in the forks of Delaware, ſix miles from Eaſton, and two from Nazareth, on the road from Eaſton to the Wind-Gap, containing about 600 acres. There are on the premiſes a griſt mill, with two pair of ſtones and ſtone walls, on a never-failing ſtream, a two ſtory log dwelling houſe, log ſtables, and a large barn, with ſtables built of ſtone, two orchards, above 100 acres cleared plowland, and about 40 acres good cleared meadow, ſufficient to keep a large ſtock of cattle.

On paying one third of the purchaſe money, time will be given to pay the remainder. For further particulars, inquire at the Taverns at Bethlehem and Leditz.

N. B. If this plantation is not ſold before the 1ſt of January next, it will be rented for ſome years. † 4w

---

WHEREAS, by a bond bearing date the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, James Arnold and Abraham Garnett became bound unto John Bulkeley, then of Brandywine hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, in the ſum of three hundred pounds, gold or ſilver money, conditioned for the payment of one hundred and fifty pounds, money aforeſaid, which bond is either ſecreted or loſt. This is to warn any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Bond, as the money is already paid to ſaid Bulkeley.
‡ JAMES ARNOLD, ABRAHAM GARNETT.

East-Caln, Cheſter county, 18th 10th month, 1790.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the 8th month, 1789, a ſmall STEER, ſuppoſed to be two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, and take him away.
‡ 2w JOHN HOOPES, jun.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, Oct. 22d, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, in Lower-Merion townſhip, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, ſituated in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by the river Schuylkill and land of Jonathan Jones, Evan Jones, and others; containing 114 acres 114 perches, on which a griſt and ſaw mill are erected. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Anthony Levering, deceaſed, by
HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

THE above mentioned premiſes are ſituated ſeven miles from Philadelphia, and one and an half from Merion Meeting. On one of them (which, as above mentioned, is bounded on Schuylkill and land of Jonathan and Evan Jones, now by land of Paul and Jacob Jones) is erected a two ſtory ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, one of which on the lower floor is occupied as a kitchen, a good cellar under the whole, except that part which is occupied as a kitchen, a ſtone barn lately built, ſtables and other out-houſes. Alſo a griſt mill on a never-failing ſtream of water, which empties into Schuylkill at the tail race of the mill. The mill conſiſts of two pair of ſtones, one pair whereof are French burs. On theſe premiſes are a ſufficiency of woodland for fencing and watered meadows, a ſufficiency of woodland for fencing and firing; the arable land is good wheat land, with two good young apple orchards thereon of grafted fruit, one in, the other near its prime, containing about 57 acres and 57 perches.

On the other of ſaid Tracts, which contains about 57 acres and 57 perches, and adjoining the above-mentioned tract, are likewiſe a ſufficiency of watered meadows, and woodland for fencing and firing; the arable land is likewiſe good land, and has a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit. There are erected on this tract a two ſtory ſtone houſe two rooms on a floor, a frame dwelling houſe with two rooms on each floor, a new frame barn, ſtables, and a ſawing mill, double geered, on the aforeſaid ſtream, likewiſe a ſtone dwelling adjoining the ſaw mill, and on which is likewiſe an excellent ſeat for a paper mill. The buildings are all chiefly new, and the whole in good order. ‡

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, Nov. 2d, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, in Marlborough townſhip, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of November inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, three certain Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, adjoining each other, ſituated in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by land of Hans Peter Welker, Hans Peter Bowman, and others; containing 92 acres and 10 perches; on which a forge, griſt, and ſaw mill are erected. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Jacob Daſt, deceaſed, by
HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be ſold on THURSDAY, the 6th of January next, on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, an excellent FARM, containing 297 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Deptford, about one quarter of a mile from Woodbury, 40 acres of which are good meadow, lying on Woodbury creek, about 100 acres good arable land, the remainder woodland well timbered. On the premiſes are a large two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, a large frame barn, and other out-buildings, a good apple orchard. Taken in execution as the property of Richard Johns, and to be ſold by
JOHN BLACKWOOD, late Sheriff.
Glouceſter, New-Jerſey, Nov. 3d, 1790.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation, and Tract of Land, ſituate in Brandywine townſhip (late Eaſt-Caln) bounded by lands late of Moſes Scott, Robert Darlington, Abraham Claypoole and Joſeph Long, and lands of Thomas Fiſher, James Jack, and ground belonging to the Manor Meeting-houſe, containing 454 acres and 87 perches; there are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, and other out-houſes, a large bearing orchard, about 40 acres of meadow already made, and about 200 acres of excellent woodland; the land is good for grain or paſture: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate late of John Gilleylen, deceaſed.
CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Friday, the 19th day of November next, at the houſe of Martin Holman, innkeeper, at the ſign of the Red Lion, in Uwchland townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of Eleazer Evans, George Smedley, and others, containing 81 acres; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Robert M'Minn.
CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 19, 1790.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 20th day of November next, at the houſe of Samuel Lane, innkeeper, at the ſign of the Bull, in Charleſtown townſhip, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; bounded by Schuylkill river, lands of Edward Lane and Samuel Lane, lands late of William Moore, Eſquire, Benjamin Boyer, John Youngblood, and others, containing 211 acres; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Matthias Tyſon and Catherine his wife.
CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on MONDAY, the 22d inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, containning 140 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Hope, Robert M'Pherſon, and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of James Elelock.
Nov. 3, 1790. ‡ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on TUESDAY, the 23d inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Abraham Turner, innkeeper, in the townſhip of Vincent, a Meſſuage and Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of Adam Shimer, Simon Shunk, Isaac Turner, and others; containing 40 acres, more or leſs, taken in execution as the eſtate late of Michael Shimer, deceaſed.
Nov. 3, 1790. ‡ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

WAS left at the ſubſcriber's, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania, on the 30th of September 1790, by a man who calls himſelf *Nicholas Brink*, but his true name is ſuppoſed to be *Nicholas Caſely*, as appears by an aſſignment of a note he has, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, very crooked in his hind legs, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his keeping in ſix weeks from this date.
WILLIAM BENNET.
‡
October 24th, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3156.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1790.

CONTINUATION *of Extracts*

From Lord Kaims's Gentleman Farmer.

PART I.

Containing the PRACTICE of AGRICULTURE.

CHAPTER III.

FARM-OFFICES.

IN this country there are few traces of ſkill or contrivance in farm-houſes; no regard to a centric ſituation, nor to a dry ſpot, nor to ventilation. Our farm-offices are ſet down ſtraggling and confuſed, as if by accident; here a barn, there a ſtable. Imperfection in form is more exſtable, there being few good examples to copy from: every where cow-houſes ſo awkwardly formed, that they cannot be cleaned till the cattle be turned to the door; and ſo ſtrait that they muſt dung upon each other. And laſtly, after all the labours of the year, no place contrived for keeping corns dry.

Though to a ſtack yard dryneſs of ſituation and free ventilation are eſſential; yet ſo little are theſe circumſtances regarded, that it is always adjacent to the dwelling-houſe, whether the ſpot be wet or dry. It is at the ſame time carefully ſurrounded with trees, as if to prevent ventilation, and as if water dropping from the branches on the ſtacks were ſalutary to them.

A kitchen-garden is of importance to a farm, as will appear afterward. There is indeed always the name of a kitchen-garden, but very little of the reality. The chief attention is to ſurround it with trees; and yet the neceſſary effect of excluding free air, is to dwarf the plants, and to give them a bad taſte.

It ſeems to be the opinion of our farmers, that a dunghill cannot be too moiſt; for it is commonly put in a hole, and conſequently ſurrounded with water: the richeſt parts are imbibed by the water, and both evaporate together, leaving the dunghill little better than a *caput mortuum*. Water at the ſame time, above a very moderate proportion, is far from contributing to putrefaction. I have ſeen a ſheaf of ſtraw, after lying ſix months in water, ſo tough as to be fit for making ropes.

The foregoing defects are but imperfectly remedied in the lateſt conſtructions. The form moſt in requeſt is three ſides of a ſquare; the houſes for the farm-cattle on the eaſt, the barn on the weſt, and ſheds on the north, the dunghill occupying the middle of the ſquare. The ſtables are too far from the barn; the dung lies ſcattered, and trodden upon by the cattle; and the expence of roofing is great.

Theſe particulars are mentioned as an introduction to the following plan; preferable upon two accounts; firſt, as leſs expenſive; and next, as more convenient. The plan is, to erect a houſe of two ſtories, the under ſtory for a ſtable, and the upper for a barn. The door of the ſtable fronts the eaſt; that of the barn the weſt, having a ſtair that leads up to it. The ſtack yard joins the barn, with free air to the north, weſt, and ſouth. Round this building are ſheds for cattle laid to the walls, with roofs ſloping from the eaſing. The ſheds ſhould be twelve feet wide, ſufficient for the ſize of any farm beaſt; and the outward wall may be ſeven feet high or ſo. There is place for ſix ſheds, one on each gable, and two on each ſide-wall, leaving an interval for the doors of the barn and ſtable.

There will be found a great ſaving in this plan, compared with the other mentioned. To form a juſt compariſon, they ought to be equally capacious; the two barns ought to be of the ſame ſize, and there ought to be room for the ſame number of cattle. The ſaving on the plan recommended is no leſs than £ 94 2 2 Sterling. This is an important article to every gentleman who poſſeſſes an eſtate in a corn-country; for no article is heavier than the building farm-houſes. Next as to convenience. In the ordinary form, where the barn is on the one ſide of a court, and the ſtables on the oppoſite ſide, the time conſumed in carrying ſtraw to the cattle, is almoſt entirely ſaved in the plan propoſed; there being holes in the barn-floor over every ſtall covered with a moveable board, through which ſtraw is let down to the cattle; which abridges greatly the labour of the ploughman and carter. At the ſame time, to leave ſuch work to ſervants without any check, is often made a ſcreen for idleneſs. With reſpect to threſhing, a timber-floor has great elaſticity; and I am made certain from experience, that a third part more may be threſhed on it than on an earthern floor, which has no elaſticity. Further, the frequent ſweeping of an earthern floor raiſes the finer parts of the earth, which mix with the grain; this is totally prevented in cleaning corn upon a timber-floor. Add that the dampneſs of an earthern floor corrupts the grain; it cannot be kept a fortnight from vegetating, eſpecially if laid up to the damp wall. Sacks give no ſecurity; for they rot if allowed to ſtand in the barn any time. A barn in a ſecond floor is excellent for preventing all theſe evils: one end contains a ſtack of corn, the middle is for threſhing, and the other end for cleaning the corn when threſhed. Above this end, there is a loft for holding the clean corn, to which there is eaſy acceſs by a ſtair; and here corn may be kept in ſafety for months.

It will be objected againſt this plan, that there is no court for a dunghill, where winterers are commonly fed. But this I have purpoſely avoided; for it will be ſeen afterward, in the inſtructions given for the feeding of cattle, that to keep winterers in that manner is hurtful both to them and to the dunghill. They will be more comfortably put up in ſheds; provided only, in building, care be taken to give a free circulation of air.

One article ſtill remains, in treating of farm-offices, which is a houſe for laying up inſtruments of huſbandry, when not employed. Few farmers are ſufficiently careful about this article: They behave as if inſtruments of huſbandry could be procured without pains, and without price. It is true indeed, that theſe inſtruments are generally ſo mean and ſo inſufficient as to deſerve very little care;---nothing more common, than to be left where laſt uſed, open to heat and cold, drought and moiſture.

To form a juſt notion of the propereſt method for preſerving wood, I muſt premiſe, that it will laſt equally well in air and in water; but it muſt be kept conſtantly in the one or the other. What deſtroys wood is the alternate action of air and water. Obſerve a ſtake driven into the ground: The part that conſumes firſt, is not that under the ſurface, nor that freely above it, but the ring at the ſurface, to which air and moiſture have equal acceſs. The ſame, where one piece of wood is mortiſed into another: the part that decays firſt, is where the two pieces join, which is open to the air, and at the ſame time lodges moiſture. The ſame is obſervable in the putrefaction of a dunghill: The parts from which either air or water is excluded, never rot. Though in a mortiſe the parts joined rot the ſooneſt, yet the mortiſed part, from which both air and water are excluded, decays ſooner than that which is open to the air, ſuppoſing it to be kept dry.

Hence it follows, that to preſerve wood in the moſt perfect manner, it ought to be ſheltered from rain, and expoſed as much as poſſible to the ventilation of dry air. This ſuggeſts the beſt conſtruction of a houſe for preſerving inſtruments of huſbandry. It ought to be erected in the higheſt ſpot, free to every wind: it ought to have a roof ſupported on pillars; the ſides ought to be conſtructed like thoſe of a drying-houſe at a bleach-field, with moveable boards for admitting air and excluding rain. Three feet or more may be left open at bottom; becauſe ſo low down no rain can penetrate to do miſchief. Need I add, that before laying up any inſtrument it ought to be carefully cleaned and dried?

CHAPTER IV.

PREPARING LAND FOR CROPPING.

1. OBSTRUCTIONS to CROPPING.

IN preparing land for cropping, the firſt thing that occurs to the writer and to the huſbandman is, to conſider the obſtructions to regular plowing. The moſt formidable of theſe, are ſtones lying above or under the ſurface, which are an impediment to a plough, as rocks are to a ſhip. Did not cuſtom account for it, how ſtrange would it appear, that few proprietors or tenants in Scotland think of clearing their land of ſtones. Stones above the ſurface may be avoided by the ploughman, though not without loſs of ground; but ſtones under the ſurface are commonly not diſcovered till the plough be ſhattered to pieces, and perhaps a day's work loſt. The clearing land of ſtones is therefore neceſſary to prevent miſchief. And to encourage the operation, it is attended with much actual profit. Take the following particulars. The ſtones are uſeful for fences: when large they muſt be blown, and commonly fall into parts proper for building. And as the blowing, when gunpowder is furniſhed, does not exceed a half-penny for each inch that is bored, theſe ſtones come cheaper than to dig as many out of the quarry. In the next place, as the ſoil round a large ſtone is commonly the beſt in the field, it is purchaſed at a low rate by taking out the ſtone. Nor is this a trifle; for not only is the ground loſt that is occupied by a large ſtone, but alſo a conſiderable ſpace round it, to which the plough has not acceſs without danger. A third advantage is greater than all the reſt; which is, that the plowing can be carried on with much expedition, when there is no apprehenſion of ſtones: In ſtony land, the plough muſt proceed ſo ſlowly, as not to perform half of its work.

Another obſtruction is wet ground. Water is a good ſervant, but a bad maſter. It may improve gravelly or ſandy ſoils; but it ſours a clay ſoil, and converts low ground into a moraſs, unfit for any purpoſe that can intereſt the huſbandman.

A great deal has been written upon different methods of draining land, moſtly ſo expenſive as to be ſcarce fit for the landlord, not to mention the tenant.

One way of draining without expence, when land is to be incloſed with hedge and ditch is, to direct the ditches ſo as to carry off the water. But this method is not always practicable, even where the diviſions lie convenient for it. If the run of water be conſiderable, it will deſtroy the ditches, and lay open the fences, eſpecially where the ſoil is looſe or ſandy.

If ditches will not anſwer, hollow drains are ſometimes made, and ſometimes open drains, which muſt be made ſo deep as to command the water. The former is filled up with looſe ſtones, with bruſh-wood, or with any other porous matter that permits the water to paſs. The latter is left open and not filled up. To make the former effectual, the ground muſt have ſuch a ſlope as to give the water a briſk courſe. To execute them in level ground is a groſs error: the paſſages are ſoon ſtopped up with ſand and ſediment, and the work rendered uſeleſs. This inconvenience takes not place in open drains: but they are ſubject to other inconveniencies: they are always filling up, to make an yearly reparation neceſſary; and they obſtruct both plowing and paſturing.

I venture to recommend the following drain as the beſt in all views. It is an open drain made with the plough, cleaving the ſpace intended for the drain over and over, till the furrow be made of a ſufficient depth for carrying off the water. The ſlope on either ſide may, by repeated plowings, be made ſo gentle as to give no obſtruction either to the plough or to the harrow. There is no occaſion for a ſpade, unleſs to ſmooth the ſides of the drain, and to remove accidental obſtructions in the bottom. The advantages of this drain are manifold. It is executed at much leſs expence than either of the former; and it is perpetual, as it never can be obſtructed. In level ground, it is true, graſs may grow at the bottom of the drain; but to clear off the graſs once in four or five years, will reſtore it to its original perfection. A hollow drain may be proper between the ſpring-head and the main drain, where the diſtance is not great; but in every other caſe the drain recommended is the beſt.

Where a level field is infeſted with water from higher ground, the water ought to be intercepted by a ditch carried along the foot of the high ground, and terminating in ſome capital drain.

The only way to carry off water from a field that is hollow in the middle, is a drain ſtill lower. This is commonly the caſe of a moraſs fed with water from higher ground, and kept on the ſurface by a clay bottom.

A clay ſoil of any thickneſs is never peſtered with ſprings, but it is peſtered with rain, which ſettles on the ſurface as in a cup. The only remedy is high narrow ridges, well rounded. And to clear the furrows, the furrow of the foot-ridge ought to be conſiderably lower, in order to carry off the water cleverly. It cannot be made too low, as nothing hurts clay ſoil more than ſtagnating water; witneſs the hollows at the ends of crooked ridges, which are abſolutely barren. Some gravelly ſoils have a clay bottom, which is a ſubſtantial benefit to a field when in graſs, as it retains moiſture. But when in tillage, ridges are neceſſary to prevent rain from ſettling at the bottom; and this is the only caſe where a gravelly ſoil ought to be ridged.

Clay ſoils, that have little or no level, have ſometimes a gravelly bottom. For diſcharging the water, the only method I can think of, is, at the end of every ridge to pierce down to the gravel, which will abſorb the water. But if the furrow of the foot ridge be low enough to receive all the water, it will be more expeditious to make a few holes in that furrow. In ſome caſes, a field may be drained, by filling up the hollows with earth taken from higher ground. But as this method is expenſive, it will only be taken where no other method anſwers. Where a field happens to be partly wet, partly dry, there ought to be a ſeparation by a middle ridge, if it can be done conveniently. And the dry part may be plowed, while the other is drying.

Molehills may be juſtly conſidered as an obſtruction to cropping. It is therefore beneficial to deſtroy moles; and the ſimpleſt way is, to lay hold of the young, which are always found in the large molehills. Buffon is uncertain whether they breed more than once a-year; but ſays, that young moles are found from April to Auguſt. What I found, were generally between the firſt of May new ſtyle and the firſt of May old ſtyle.

2. BRINGING INTO CULTURE LAND from the STATE of NATURE.

The following method of improving a moor is contained in a letter addreſſed to me by an expert farmer. "I "began with plowing as much of the moor as I had a "proſpect of dung for. It was croſs-plowed next ſpring, "and well harrowed. About Midſummer it was plowed "again in the direction of the firſt plowing, and well "harrowed. It was plowed the fourth time before win"ter, but not harrowed. It got the fifth plowing in the "ſucceeding April, at which time the ſward was well "broken and rotted. It was dunged liberally; and after "plowing the dung into the ground I ſowed turnip. "New ground, however poor originally, never diſap"pointed me of a rich crop of turnip the firſt year, bar"ley or oats the ſecond, and clover and rye-graſs the "third. And yet there are ſeveral late inſtances of tur"nip failing in the beſt infield grounds, among my neigh"bours and in my own farm. In the year 1759, unwilling "to truſt the whole of my turnip crop to the moor, I "prepared and dunged part of my beſt infield, and ſow"ed it with turnip. Not a ſingle drill appeared from the "firſt ſowing; and but a ſcanty crop from the third: in "the moor not a ſingle drill failed. I was anxious to "diſcover the cauſe: I could not attribute the difference "to ſoil or ſituation, which were in favour of the infield; "and the management was the ſame. The black fly, it "is true, had deſtroyed the infield crop; but I was puz"zled why they had abſtained from the moor. Upon "examining narrowly the two fields, I diſcovered that "the black flies in the infield were young and very ſmall, "and not able to fly, but only to creep or hop about. "Not a ſingle fly could be ſeen in the moor. This led "me to the following ſpeculation. Nature has taught the "various tribes of flies and inſects, to depoſit their eggs "in places the beſt adapted for the production and nou"riſhment of their young. Warm and rich grounds an"ſwer theſe purpoſes the beſt: moor-grounds are cold "and barren. I reflected further, that when once theſe "inſects chuſe for their habitation a rich ſoil where there "is plenty of food, they depoſit their eggs there; and "the race is propagated from year to year. A vacuity "of ten or twelve yards in one of the moor-drills ſeem"ed not to ſquare with my theory. But upon enquiry I "found, that a ſmall ſhower of rain had ſtopped the holes "of the drill-box a little time."

So far my correſpondent. His method is good; but it is laborious; and the ſoil with three plowings may be rendered as proper for turnip, as with the ſix he gave it. The following alteration is what I propoſe. Let the moor be opened in winter when it is wet; which has one convenience, that the plough cannot be employed at any other work. In ſpring, after froſt is over, a ſlight harrowing will fill up the ſeams with mould, to keep out the air and rot the ſod. In that ſtate let it lie the following ſummer and winter, which will rot the ſod more than if laid open to the air by plowing. Next April, let it be croſs-plowed, braked, and harrowed, till it be ſufficiently pulverized. Let the manure laid upon it, whether lime or dung, be intimately mixed with the ſoil by repeated harrowings. This will make a fine bed for the turnip-ſeed, if ſown broad-caſt. But if drills be intended, the method muſt be followed that is directed afterwards in treating of the culture of turnip.

Repeated experience has convinced me, that turnip in mooriſh ground runs no riſk from the black fly, nor probably in any ground newly broken up. It is an old obſervation of gardeners, that their plants thrive beſt in new ground; for what other reaſon, than that they have no enemies to deſtroy them? It muſt give pleaſure to thoſe who wiſh proſperity to their country, to be informed, that mooriſh grounds of a tolerable ſoil are fit for pro-

ducing turnip; a profitable crop of itſelf, and ſtill more profitable by preparing the ground for ſubſequent crops. Conſidering the immenſe quantity of moor in Scotland, it muſt give pain to think how little progreſs is made in its cultivation. We ſee a fair example given near twenty years ago, neither expenſive nor intricate. Why does not every farmer exert his utmoſt induſtry upon ſo valuable an improvement? Cuſtom fetters men in chains. To break looſe from ſlavery, a man muſt be bleſſed by nature with a ſuperior degree of underſtanding and activity. Such men there are, though rare: their example will be imitated; and it is a pleaſing proſpect, that our barren moors will in time be converted into good ſoil, productive of nouriſhment for man and beaſt: villages will ariſe, and population go on in a rapid courſe.

The beſt way of improving ſwampy ground after draining, is pairing and burning. But where the ground is dry, and the ſoil too thin for pairing, the beſt way of bringing it into tilth, is to plow it with a feathered ſock, laying the graſſy ſurface under. After the new ſurface is mellowed with froſt, fill up all the ſeams by harrowing croſs the field, which by excluding the air will effectually rot the ſod. In this ſtate let it lie ſummer and winter. In the beginning of May after, a croſs-plowing will reduce all to ſmall ſquare pieces, which muſt be pulverized with the brake, to make it ready for a May or June crop. If theſe ſquare pieces be allowed to lie long in the ſap without brakeing, they will become tough, and not eaſily reduced.

[*Chapter IV. to be concluded in our next.*]

AUTHENTIC STATEMENT OF

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE,

From the 1ſt to the 12th of September, 1790.

THE great difficulties under which the National Aſſembly labours, ſeem rather to increaſe its energy, than to depreſs its courage. The laſt, and one of the moſt important parts of the conſtitution, is completed: the chambers of vacation are no more; they were the laſt remnants of the parliaments; they are replaced by juſtices of the peace, diſtrict and department judges.

The finances being now the immediate object of national concern, a conciſe ſtatement has been laid before the houſe, by Mr. Monteſquieu, member of the committee of finance. This is too important not to intereſt an American reader.

"Mr. Monteſquieu carries the actual amount of public contributions to 497 millions, which, however, will not be ſufficient for the expenditure; this will require an addition of 55 millions.

"He divides the public debt into two parts: the ancient debt of the kingdom, and the debt lately contracted by the nation.

"1. As to the ancient debt, its reimburſement is not due, as it conſiſts principally in annuities; therefore proviſion is only to be made for the payment of theſe annuities.

"2. The debt lately contracted is of a different nature, becauſe the capital is immediately to be paid. This debt comprehends the aſſumption of the debt of the clergy, the reimburſement of all officers of the ancient parliaments and of finance, anticipations, debt of the king and queen's houſhold, public loans in Holland, and Genoa, and other loans. All theſe objects amount to the ſum of 1900 millions.

"To pay the intereſt of theſe 1900 millions, it would be neceſſary to raiſe the public revenue from 497 millions to 521, independent of the deficit of 55 millions above mentioned, and independent of the annual expence of public worſhip, now payable by the nation. To provide for this extraordinary debt, the nation has acquired a fund of 2400 millions in domains and church lands, which properly applied are more than ſufficient to ſatisfy its creditors, or rather to pay the expence of this great revolution.

"The committee ſubmits to the wiſdom of the Aſſembly, three different ways to complete this payment:

"1. By certificates bearing an intereſt of five per cent. to be received in payment for domain and church land.

"2. By *aſſignats* upon the ſaid land, bearing no intereſt.

"3. By delivering certificates for half the ſum due, and aſſignats for the other half."

This plan, preſented towards the end of Auguſt, was ſtrongly ſupported by Mr. Mirabeau, who inſiſted upon the immediate emiſſion of 2030 millions of aſſignats, receivable in all payments, as they actually repreſented the domain and church land. This meaſure, he ſaid, would effectually convert the enemies of the conſtitution, as by the emiſſion of ſo large a ſum, their fortunes would undoubtedly depend on the ſupport of the national decrees. The Aſſembly having adjourned this important queſtion on the 17th September, the public have had time to conſider it with attention. Mr. Mirabeau's opinion has been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Bourdeaux, who addreſſed the National Aſſembly on the ſubject. Many adverſaries appear on the other ſide, amongſt whom Mr. Neckar is the moſt eminent, ſhewing, in a particular memoir to the Aſſembly, how much commerce, agriculture and adminiſtration would be injured by this immenſe emiſſion of paper money. Mr. Dupont ſupports the ſame opinion in a pamphlet, and the city of Rouen in an addreſs to the National Aſſembly. The latter propoſes the firſt alternative of the committee as the moſt eligible, viz. to pay in certificates bearing an intereſt of five per cent.

Mr Neckar's reaſons againſt the emiſſion of 2000 millions of aſſignats are indeed ſtrong and weighty; but it may be aſked, what right this miniſter had to interfere in the deliberations of the Legiſlature? Beſides, Mr. Neckar only diſapproves the plan, but he does not propoſe a better one. Bourdeaux and Rouen have openly declared themſelves for and againſt the emiſſion of aſſignats; the public are almoſt equally divided, and the deciſion of the Aſſembly, whoſe debates on the ſubject are to begin the 17th, uncertain.

The enormous debt of 1900 millions, incurred by the Aſſembly, will not appear ſo exorbitant, when we conſider that common juſtice required that the nation ſhould aſſume the debt of the clergy and royal family, provide for the ſubſiſtence of biſhops and monks, refund the capital formerly paid for judiciary and finance offices, and make up the loſſes of the royal treaſury ſuſtained by the irregularity of contributions. We have ſeen that the means to provide for theſe objects will be eaſy, but the moſt eligible MODE muſt be left to the wiſdom and equity of the National Aſſembly.

The moderation and circumſpection of this body has been lately evidenced in the delicate queſtion on the ceſſion of Avignon:---Mr. Tronchet, making a report on this ſubject, obſerved that the Pope being in poſſeſſion of Avignon ſince 1348, his rights were as reſpectable as any rights of property---that the citizens of a particular diſtrict had not the faculty of GIVING themſelves to another power without the conſent of the whole community to which they belong; that therefore Avignon could not be accepted by France, unleſs all the ſtates of the Pope had collectively conſented to this ſurrender, and that even in that caſe the negociations ſhould originate between the King and Pope, and not between the Aſſembly of France and the People of Avignon. The majority of the Aſſembly ſeemed to approve this report, but deferred the ultimate deciſion to another day.

M. de la Tour du Pin, miniſter of the war department, has informed the Aſſembly, that although the King had not the leaſt ſuſpicion with reſpect to the intentions of the King of Hungary, ſtill the great bodies of troops marching towards Brabant rendered it neceſſary to quiet the minds of the people on the frontiers, by reinforcing them with ſeveral regiments. This letter was referred to the military committee. The armaments at Breſt, Rochfort and Toulon, are carried on with the greateſt diſpatch.

According to a decree of the aſſembly, all parliamentary functions of the Chambers of Vacation were to ceaſe the 30th of September in the provinces, and on the 15th of October at Paris. About that time the new juſtices and diſtrict judges were to be choſen by the ſame electors who have the appointment of diſtrict aſſemblies. The ſame electors were likewiſe to elect biſhops and curates. Thus we have ſeen in the courſe of one year, a complete regeneration of an immenſe empire; twelve large provinces divided into 85 departments, each department into diſtricts, each diſtrict into pariſhes; a progreſſive repreſentation from the ſmalleſt village to the whole empire; a large body of nobles levelled with the citizens; ſome hundred thouſand monks reſtored to the community; hereditary judges replaced by elected juſtices; the road to honor and preferments opened to all ranks, to all religions; a domineering ſoldiery taught to obey the civil magiſtrate. Whatever may be the defects of the individual members of the national aſſembly, we are at a loſs to find in hiſtory a body of men, who have diſplayed more courage, more firmneſs, more wiſdom, and who in a ſhorter ſpace of time have done greater things than the Aſſembly of France.

Candour obliges us to ſay, however, that notwithſtanding the great perſeverance and aſſiduity of the national aſſembly, the country is far from being in a ſtate of tranquility. The enemies of liberty are too numerous and too daring not to excite commotions, which, though diſtreſſing for the immediate ſufferers, are far from being prejudicial to that ſyſtem which they wiſh to deſtroy. From the beginning of the revolution to this day, every attempt of the oppoſite party has not only been unſucceſsful, but ruinous for them. While we deplore their blindneſs, we ſincerely wiſh that they may not wound the feelings of a patriotic and virtuous King, by their pretended counter revolution—ſuch an attempt would ruin for ever an ancient and reſpectable nobility, which is ſtill dear to their country, tho' they are deprived of the empty ſound of titles, which, like the names of Peter and John, have of late ſeldom conveyed a higher opinion of the man to the ear of a Frenchman. Families are and will be always reſpected, if, by an imprudent exertion, they do not forfeit the affection of their countrymen. We acknowledge that they may bring on a civil war, a war which muſt annihilate them, but we deny the practicability of a counter-revolution. Separate attempts indeed are made in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, but they always terminate in the deſtruction of the ringleaders.

The moſt remarkable is the late commotion of Nancy, where the Swiſs regiment of Chateauvieux, miſled by falſe inſinuations, had taken arms againſt the commander, the Marquis de Bouille, a man diſtinguiſhed by his conduct in the Weſt-Indies, during the late war. Supported by ſome citizens, the rebellious regiment actually attempted to defend the city againſt the approaching militia, commanded by M. de Bouille, who had given previous notice of his expedition to the National Aſſembly. The militia having forced one of the gates, a great ſlaughter enſued, in which about 300 men were killed on both ſides; but M. de Bouille proving ultimately victorious, the priſoners were committed to a court martial of their own countrymen (the Swiſs) who condemned every ſeventh man to be hanged, and 64 of the reſt to the galleys. During the conflict an officer of the King's regiment, perceiving that the Swiſs intended to fire a cannon on the militia, placed himſelf before the mouth of the cannon, devoting himſelf to a glorious death to ſave his fellow citizens. The conduct of M. de Bouille was highly approved of by the King and Aſſembly; but the diſaffected party embraced with eagerneſs this opportunity to miſrepreſent the conduct of the general and miniſters; they inflamed the people of Paris to ſuch a degree as to render it neceſſary for M. de la Fayette to reinforce the guards of the National Aſſembly and of the miniſters; it was ſaid that the militia and the regiment had been wantonly ſacrificed to the ſecret views of M. de Bouille, who, after having butchered thoſe who were evidently attached to the conſtitution, would find it very eaſy afterwards to bring on a counter revolution. Aſperſions of this kind, however, have a momentary effect at Paris, and the commotions which they excite have ſo little influence on the Aſſembly, that whilſt the mob aſſailed the houſe, they continued the whole day to deliberate coolly on the ceſſion of Avignon. Nothing has yet been able to break the undaunted ſpirit of that patriotic body. Smaller commotions of regiments at Liſle, and in other places, hardly deſerve to be mentioned, having been ſtopped immediately by the new-created power of the civil magiſtrate: A power which is daily ſtrengthened by the fruitleſs ſtruggles of a ſoldiery, unaccuſtomed to the controul of civil law.

The king having been at St. Cloud about ſix weeks, it can be no more aſſerted by the enemies of the conſtitution, that his actions are not free. He continues to co-operate with the National Aſſembly in the moſt eſſential points of their proceedings; for their decrees cannot be executed but under his authority. In his name M. de Montmorin has informed the Aſſembly, that every neceſſary meaſure has been taken to ſupport the Family Compact with Spain, and that the King's Ambaſſador at Madrid has received inſtructions to renew that treaty under the name of National Compact. Thus in the earlieſt period of the French regeneration, the future political connections of the kingdom will be defined, and the edifice gradually compleated in all its parts.

By way of contraſt to theſe great concerns of the nation, we cannot forbear mentioning the voluminous memorials lately preſented by the Elector of Triers to the States of the German Empire. He complains of the decree, which, by rendering the French church entirely independent of foreign controul, deprives him of his eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over Mentz, Toul, Verdun, Nanci, St. Deiz, the Dutchy of Lorraine, and part of Luxembourg. His highneſs claims the protection and aſſiſtance of the empire againſt theſe dangerous encroachments on his authority. If in conſequence of his claims, the ſacred empire ſends into France an army ſimilar to that which has lately attacked the Liegeois, we ſhall remember the expreſſion of Mr. Mirabeau: "we hope that the Germans will not oblige us to bury ſome thouſands of their ſoldiers upon our frontiers."

The Pope continues his negociations with reſpect to Avignon, and from the diſpoſition of the National Aſſembly, it is difficult to ſay what will be the reſult.

The declining health of Mr. Neckar has at laſt induced him to depart, but being unable to ſettle his accounts, he left that buſineſs to M. Dufreſne, and ſet out with his lady, about the 9th of September. He was ſtopped by the militia of Arey, a ſmall town in Champagne, who refuſed to let him proceed without leave from the National Aſſembly. Mr. Neckar wrote in conſequence to the Aſſembly, who after ſome debate ordered the municipality of Arey to ſuffer him to depart. It muſt be confeſſed that notwithſtanding the great talents, integrity and perſeverance of this great man, he was deficient in prudence, by expoſing his authority in matters that did not belong to his province. By ſupporting the rights of the Nobles againſt the opinion of the King's Council, he loſt the favour of the people, without acquiring the friendſhip and good will of the nobles, who conſider him as the principal author of the revolution. Too often he preſumed to give his advice when it was not aſked, and, by his oppoſing the torrent of public opinion, he injured his health and popularity. It is to be wiſhed, however, that Mr. Necker may ſoon be able to reſume his buſineſs, and to endear himſelf to his fellow citizens by new exertions of patriotiſm.

We cannot better conclude this ſhort ſtatement of the affairs in France, than by mentioning the new tribute paid to the memory of a man, who, as a ſtateſman, as a philoſopher, but particularly as an AMERICAN, has for ever gained the applauſe and eſteem of the French nation. The Academy has decreed the higheſt premium for the next year, on an encomium of Dr. *Franklin*.—Thus the legiſlature, the people, and the ſanctuary of letters, have combined to contribute to the immortality of *Franklin*, becauſe, joined to all his ſuperior qualifications, he had the particular advantage of being a diſtinguiſhed citizen of the United States.

Aaron Muſgrave, jun.

At his *Office*, in *Weſt-Cheſter*, continues to follow the buſineſs of

A Conveyancer, Surveyor & Broker,

AND draws, at a moderate charge, all kinds of Deeds, Laſt Wills and Teſtaments, Bonds, Mortgages, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Petitions, and other Inſtruments of Writing.

He alſo keeps an Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates, where perſons deſirous of ſelling may enter ſuch property, together with the terms of ſale, free from any charge whatſoever, unleſs a purchaſer ſhall be provided, in which caſe ſuch moderate commiſſions will be required as may be previouſly agreed on.

He will buy and ſell Loan-Office Certificates, Paper Money, approved Bonds, Notes, &c. and for thoſe perſons who wiſh to borrow Money, he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to procure the ſame upon ſhort notice.

A number of valuable Plantations in Cheſter county are now entered at ſaid Office for ſale upon reaſonable terms; alſo ſundry valuable Tracts of Land in Northumberland and Bedford counties, which will be ſold upon very moderate terms, or exchanged for real property in or near the city of Philadelphia, or any of the neighbouring counties. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing ſuch property, or exchanging as aforeſaid, may ſee a deſcription of the lands and improvements, and be informed of the terms of ſale, by applying as above.

People who have money to lend upon Intereſt may diſpoſe of the ſame upon ample ſecurity, by giving notice at ſaid Office.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Nov. 17, 1790.

N. B. Pennſylvania Paper Money of the laſt emiſſion may be had upon loan, upon giving ſufficient ſecurity. ‡

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A WELL improved farm, ſituate in Sadſbury township, Lancaſter county, containing 400 acres of deeded land, 200 acres cleared, 30 of which mowable meadow, the greater part a well watered timothy bank, and may be enlarged to upwards of 100 acres, 170 arable, of a good ſoil, and natural to the production of all kinds of grain, the remainder well timbered, and the whole well watered, calculated either for farming or grazing, having water in almoſt every field, and an excellent range for cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon: conſiderable quantities of both lime and dung have been laid upon the ſoil (which is naturally good) within theſe three years paſt. There are alſo on the premiſes three good dwelling houſes conveniently ſituated, ſo as to admit of three diviſions in the tract, with a proportionable quantity of both meadow ground and plowland; two of which buildings are ſquare logs, lately compleated, with three rooms on the under floor, the other a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, with four rooms on each floor, a ſtone kitchen, a large ſtone barn, 75 by 41 feet, with ſtabling under, ſufficient to contain 100 head of cattle; a ſquare log building, which forms a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement houſe. Several ſprings of excellent water, two ſmall ſtreams running the whole length of the plantation, and a large creek, known by the name of Octorara, with a beautiful ſituation for a griſt mill, ſaw mill, forge or water works of whatever kind; the ſituation both pleaſant and healthy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, or Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †6w.

Nov. 23, 1790. JAMES TAYLOR.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the 4th day of March enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day, by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX, *Secretary for the Department of War.*

[The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.]

SALEM, November 9.

A GENERAL PEACE.

In the north of Europe has followed the treaty between the Kings of Pruſſia and Hungary—as we are informed by Capt. Richard Derby, who arrived here on Saturday, in 63 days from Gottenburg. The terms of peace were not particularly known at Gottenburg when he came away; but a meſſage from his Swediſh Majeſty purported that they were honorable and ſatisfactory to him, beyond his expectations. The treaty was concluded in Finland. His Majeſty arrived at Stockholm about the firſt of September. The troops at Gottenburg were diſbanded. The merchants were ſending off their veſſels as uſual in time of peace.

A ſhort time before Captain Derby ſailed, a Swediſh 50 gun ſhip, going from Marſtrand to Gottenburg, ſprung a leak, and went down very ſuddenly, by which above 400 lives were loſt—about 40 only were ſaved.

Capt. Green arrived here on Sunday from Bourdeaux, in 41 days. When he ſailed, war was fully expected in France, and preparations were buſily making for it.

BOSTON, November 11.

On Saturday morning laſt, at one o'clock, Death, with inexorable hand, ſummoned to the world of ſpirits, the very much reſpected and highly revered character, the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq; aged 64; and yeſterday afternoon his remains were reſpectfully interred in his family tomb, in this town, to the unſpeakable loſs of the public and his friends.—The order of proceſſion was as follows:

The Independent Company of Cadets,
Commanded by Colonel Bradford, with arms reverſed,
Drums muffled, attended by a band of muſic.
The Officers of the Independent Companies.
The Officers of the Boſton Militia, and of the Militia in the neighbouring towns.
The Society of the Cincinnati, and
Officers of the late American army.
The Medical Society.
Governors and Officers of Harvard College.
The Truſtees and members of the Humane Society.
The Council and Members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
The Gentlemen Clergy of the town of Boſton, and the neighbouring towns.
The Phyſicians to the deceaſed.
The Rev. Mr. Thatcher.

Hon. Judge Lowell. — Rev. Preſident Willard.
Hon. Mr. Gill. — Hon Mr. Ruſſel.
Lieutenant Governor. — General Lincoln.

CORPSE.

THE RELATIONS.
The Deacons and Committee of the
Rev. Mr. Thatcher's Church.
The High Sheriff of the County.
The Hon. Chief Juſtice Jay, and the Hon. Judge Cuſhing.
Foreign Conſuls.
The Members of the Hon. Council, in town.
The Members of Congreſs, in town.
The Members of the Honorable Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in town.
The Secretary and Treaſurer of the State.
The Seleſtmen and Overſeers of the town.
The Town-Clerk and Treaſurer.
The Marine Society.
The Gentlemen of the Inſurance-Offices.
Friends and Acquaintances.

After the carriage of the deceaſed, followed His Excellency the Governor, in his carriage; and as great a collection of carriages of all kinds, as we ever recollect to have ſeen aſſembled on a ſimilar occaſion.

Captain Johnſon's Company of Artillery aſſembled upon the common, and diſcharged their pieces during the proceſſion.

The ſtreets, crowded with citizens, teſtified the moving ſcene: The tear of ſympathy ſtarted in each eye; while generous pity and compaſſion were ſtamped on every countenance.

Largely had Governor Bowdoin ſhared in the diſtinctions of the world. To the honor of Harvard College, he was educated at that ſeminary of learning; and ſo highly was he diſtinguiſhed for his abilities, that at a very early age, he was elected a Repreſentative of the town of Boſton, in which office he was continued, until he was elected one of the Council of the then province of Maſſachuſets-Bay, where he ſerved with great reputation, until negatived by Governors Barnard and Gage, for his decided and able oppoſition to Britiſh meaſures.—He took a diſtinguiſhed part in the revolution—having been Preſident of the Council of this ſtate, for a number of years, during the war; was Preſident of the Convention that formed the State Conſtitution, and ſince the revolution, he has been Governor of this Commonwealth. He died Preſident of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, in this ſtate; Preſident of the Humane Society; Doctor of Laws in the Univerſities of Cambridge and Edinburgh, Fellow of the Royal Societies at London and Dublin, and of the Society of Arts in Great-Britain.

The community have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs in the death of this great and good man. As a citizen, he was univerſally beloved, as a friend, he was warm and ſincere. Unaffected in his manners, and a ſtranger to pomp and ſuperficial appearances, he founded his dignified character upon the broad baſis of moral rectitude, ſupported by that true politeneſs which inſpired a due reverence and reſpect in every beholder; and while his preſence awed, it at the ſame time charmed the attentive mind.---He had but few enemies, and thoſe too muſt own him honeſt. Two years he filled the governmental chair, and every one knows with what zeal he purſued the public good. As the firſt Magiſtrate of the Commonwealth, he was faithful---as a politician, he was uniform; ſteadily purſued the intereſt and glory of his country, and few men poſſeſſed talents better ſuited to promote theſe great objects. His learning was extenſive, his writings pure and claſſical, his apprehenſion quick, and he poſſeſſed an almoſt intuitive comprehenſion, with a judgment matured by age and experience in every branch of uſeful ſcience; ſo that he may be lately pronounced a civilian and philoſopher, little, if any, inferior to the illuſtrious Franklin. Under the foſtering care of a Bowdoin, the liberal arts were encouraged and promoted; and the infant ſeminary of which he was Preſident, began to illumine this weſtern hemiſphere. The elder world beheld her light gradually progreſſing, and envied the attainments ſhe had made. But alas! her brightneſs is obſcured. We hope, however, it will again blaze forth with equal ſplendour; and that ſhe has met with nothing more than a momentary ſuſpenſion of her refulgent rays, to give an ample fulneſs to her tears.

But the great and the good, the obſcure and illiterate, muſt die, and mix with the duſt---in the ſullen manſions of the tomb, there are no diſtinctions. The mouldering remains of the hero or ſtateſman cannot be diſtinguiſhed from the diſſolving particles of the meaneſt ſlave.---Since our time is ſhort upon this tempeſtuous ſea of life, and our bark, with all its weary paſſengers, driving to the ſhore of immortality---why ſhould we mourn, or indulge a too-fond recollection of thoſe who have acted their part well upon the great theatre of public debate? While we encourage the ſtream of agonizing woe, we at the ſame time add poignancy to ſorrow. Let us remember their virtues, imitate their examples, and reſtrain the ſwelling tide of grief.

No trait in his character was perhaps more diſtinguiſhed, than his laſt---HIS DEATH;---inſpired by religion, and upheld by the Father of Mercies, he endured a moſt painful ſickneſs, with the greateſt firmneſs and patience; and received the ſtroke of death, with a calmneſs, a reſignation and compoſure, that marked the TRULY GREAT and GOOD man. Thus has died, if not the pride, at leaſt one of the brighteſt ornaments of his country and of human nature.

An unhappy accident took place yeſterday, while Capt. Johnſon's artillery company were diſcharging minute guns on the funeral occaſion---while loading the piece, by ſome means or other, the cartridge took fire, which occaſioned a ſudden exploſion, by which Mr. William Jennins and Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler were burnt in a ſhocking manner.

It muſt afford general ſatisfaction to the public at large, when it is known, that the family of the Honorable Mr. *Bowdoin*, deceaſed, ſet an example worthy of general imitation, in conformity to the bye-laws of the town, reſpecting the wearing of mourning.

PITTSBURG, November 6.

No authentic accounts have yet been received from the troops out on the expedition, but there are a great many different reports through the country; theſe are entirely without foundation, and muſt be the fabrication of ſome perſons who have little elſe to do. As ſoon as we receive any account that may be depended on, we ſhall undoubtedly publiſh it for the information of our readers.

Extract of a letter from Andrew Ellicott, Eſq; to his friend in this town, dated Preſque Iſle, October 11, 1790.

"I yeſterday completed the ſurvey of the territory annexed to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, after much difficulty and hardſhip. The land contained in this ſurvey is generally good, and from its peculiar ſituation an important object to the ſtate.---The Indians did not appear to be well diſpoſed towards the execution of our buſineſs, but after a treaty, and receiving ſome ſmall preſents, accompanied with rum and tobacco, permitted us to go on."

YORK, *(Pennſylvania)* Nov. 10.

The following melancholy accident happened in this borough:---About two o'clock on Wedneſday afternoon, the 3d inſtant, as Mr. George Attick, of Windſor township, in this county, was returning from town with his waggon, in which was a woman and two of his children, the horſes by ſome means got ſcared and ran off; Mr. Attick, in order to have a better command of the reins, jumped off the horſe on which he drove, and endeavored to turn them againſt the pailings of the Preſbyterian burying ground, but having failed in his deſign, he had the misfortune to be caught between the waggon-wheel and the corner poſt of the pailings, by which he received ſo ſevere a cruſh as fractured his jaw and breaſt bone, which put an almoſt inſtant period to his exiſtence. He was an honeſt, induſtrious man, and has left a wife and four children to bewail his loſs.---A Coroner's inqueſt was held on the body, and brought in their verdict—*miſchance.*

From Wright's ferry we learn, that about four o'clock on Wedneſday afternoon, as a boat was coming from the eaſt ſide, a moſt tremendous ſtorm aroſe when ſhe was about half way over, by means of which ſhe was ſoon filled with water, and ſunk. There were ſix paſſengers and the boatmen in her, (beſides a ſmall light waggon and three horſes) viz. a clergyman, the owner of the waggon, with his wife and three children; when the ſtorm came on, the woman and children took ſhelter in the waggon, but it continued to blow with ſuch violence, that the waggon was torn out of the boat, and the body having by chance got looſe from the carriage, and being pretty tight, floated ſome diſtance, 'till its progreſs was ſtopped by a rock; the huſband, viewing the melancholy ſituation of his wife and children, reſolved to relieve or periſh with them, and quitting the boat, ſwam to the waggon, cut open the cover with his knife, and with difficulty kept their heads above water till they were relieved by a boat from the weſt ſide; by this time the ferry-boat had entirely diſappeared; the clergyman, juſt as he found the boat ſinking, mounted his horſe, one of the boatmen mounted on one of the waggon-horſes, and by that means preſerved themſelves till they were relieved by a boat; the other boat-man of the name of Tim Sullivan, depending on his ſkill in ſwimming, got upon an oar, but it is thought that he is drowned, as he has not ſince been heard of; the boat was found in the Falls, and one of the waggon-horſes that had been given up for loſt, was found next day ſome diſtance below the Falls, with all his geers on, and does not appear to have received the leaſt injury.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 24.

We hear that the Preſident of the United States is now on his journey from Mount-Vernon to this city.

On Saturday laſt arrived in town, the Hon. Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; Secretary of State, and the Hon. Mr. Madiſon, one the Repreſentatives from the ſtate of Virginia in the Congreſs of the United States.

The Hon. Mr. Langdon, one of the Senators in Congreſs from the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, has alſo arrived in town.

The managers are making great and expenſive alterations and improvements in the theatre. It will be opened for the ſeaſon about the beginning of next week.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Friday from Alexandria, informs: That a veſſel had arrived there from Dunkirk, and brought accounts to the firſt of October, which ſtate, That a full accommodation of all differences had taken place between Spain and England.

SPARROWS.

A fact has lately been diſcovered that muſt infallibly ſtop, in ſome degree, the horrid carnage of Sparrows, and leſſen the number of thoſe important garden perſonages, called Scare-crows! A curious obſerver proves ſparrows are more uſeful than deſtructive; for a pair of theſe birds, during the time they have their young to feed, deſtroy every week 3360 catterpillars. This calculation he founded upon actual obſervation; he diſcovered that the two parents carried to the neſt 40 catterpillars in an hour. He then ſuppoſes (which is a moderate ſuppoſition) that the ſparrows enter the neſt twelve hours each day, which is a daily conſumption of 480; this, multiplied by ſeven, gives 3360 of theſe voracious peſts deſtroyed by only two birds.

NEW-YORK, November 20.

The following articles of European intelligence are received by the ſhip Nereus, Capt. Thompſon, from Liverpool.

STOCKHOLM, Auguſt 31.

To-day peace was proclaimed with the uſual ſolemnities in the different quarters of the city. The royal family, and other perſons of diſtinction, aſſiſted at the Te Deum, which was ſung with great pomp at the Cathedral, after which there was a court and public dinner at the palace, and the evening is to cloſe with illuminations and other demonſtrations of joy.

LONDON, September 21.

Though upon the eve of a meſſage from Spain, which it is ſaid is to be the ultimatum, there is little doing in the Ally; the ſtocks however, keep up a full peace price at 78.

The eſtimate of the loſs at the late fire at Madrid, is now reported to be near FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. Some of the fineſt houſes in that city have fallen a ſacrifice to the flames.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Sept. 14.

"This afternoon arrived at Spithead, the Grand Fleet, under command of Earl Howe, Admiral of the fleet, with the Union Jack flying at the mainmaſt."

White Hall, Sept. 18. This morning, about five o'clock, departed this life, at Cumberland Houſe, Pall-Mall, after a long illneſs, his Royal Highneſs Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, to the great grief of their Majeſties and all the Royal Family.

When the ſhip Nereus left England a hot preſs for men was ſtill going on in moſt of the Britiſh ſea ports, and the public in general in a ſtate of indeciſion as much as ever in regard to the probability of peace or war with Spain.

Three tranſports arrived in the channel of England, previous to the above veſſel's ſailing, chiefly laden with women and children, baggage, &c. from Gibraltar. Accounts came by theſe veſſels, that the Spaniards had made ſome encroachments upon the neutral ground near Gibraltar, and had been threatened to be fired on by the commandant.

The Captain, in addition to the above, ſays, that two days previous to his ſailing, arrived in the channel the ſhip Trelawney Planter, Capt. M'Donald, from Jamaica, who, in coming through the Florida ſtraits, fell in with two Spaniſh 74 gun ſhips, who having hailed him, and their orders to him to come on board not being readily obeyed, they took him out of the ſhip by force, put him twelve hours in the bilboes, and rummaged and ranſacked his ſhip as they thought proper. After theſe outrages they ſuffered him to proceed on his paſſage.

Lottery-Office, Nov. 17th, 1790.

THE Managers of the City-Hall and Dickinſon College Lottery have the pleaſure to inform the Public, that they have commenced the rolling up of the Tickets at the Lottery-Office, No. 127, Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Church, where Tickets are to be had, as well as of the Managers.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday the 4th day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground.

No. 1. A certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, in the ſquare between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front about 25 feet, and in length or depth north and ſouth 36 feet and 10 inches; bounded on the eaſt by Hannah Wharton's meſſuage and lot, on the ſouth by the next deſcribed lot, on the weſt by ——— and on the north by Cheſnut-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to

No. 2. Alſo one other two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware river, and between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, containing in front on ſaid Third-ſtreet about 87 feet and 10 inches, and in length or depth eaſt and weſt 50 feet; bounded on the north partly by the firſt deſcribed lot and by ———, on the eaſt by an alley, on the ſouth by Elizabeth Morris's lot, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to ———

No. 3. Alſo a Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from the river Delaware; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet about 24 feet and 9 inches, and in length or depth ———; bounded on the weſt by ground of the heirs of James Hamilton, Eſq; and Joſeph Howell, on the north by ground of John Jones, on the eaſt by ground of Elizabeth Morris, and on the ſouth by Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to ———.

Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Samuel Hudſon, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Salem county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, Nov. 1, 1790.

WAS taken up and committed to the gaol of this county, on the 28th of October laſt, a Negro Man, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſlave, and being cloſely examined, ſaid that he did belong to John Thompſon, near Dover; on his being examined the ſecond time, ſaid that he did belong to Gabriel Kinſbey, in Baltimore; and the third time ſaid that he came from Kent iſland, in Maryland, and that his maſter, Gabriel Kinſbey, did live there, and by trade was a ſhop-joiner. After he had been three days in gaol, he then did declare that he belonged to Daniel Heath, near Middletown. The ſaid Negro calls himſelf JAMES, and ſays his maſter bought him of one Charles Maſewell, at Newtown, Cheſter, about four years ſince. He is five feet ſix inches high, well let, appears to be about 20 years of age, is very black, laughs but ſeldom, talks but little, and appears to be very ſulky; he has on a coatee and double breaſted jacket, both of light coloured cloth, ozenbrig ſhirt and trowſers, and wool hat, all much worn. His maſter is deſired to come, prove his property, and pay charges, or he will be ſold for the ſame in four weeks from the date of this advertiſement, by

‡ JONAS SMITH, Gaoler.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from England, and to be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting, No. 57,

A Neat aſſortment of broadcloths, elaſtic ſtriped cloths and coatings, plains, naps and roſe blankets, red, white and yellow flannel, baizes, black and olive cotton velvets, ſilk ditto, for collars of coats, thickſetts, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Ravens duck, dowlaſs, oznabrigs, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from 7 to 70, coloured do. ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, deathhead and baſket buttons, an aſſortment of faſhionable aſſorted metal ditto, ſilver ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, cotton ſpotted handkerchiefs, kenting ditto, linen ſpotted ditto, ſcarlet ſerge, bobbins, tapes, ivory combs, horn ditto, ſilk Marſeilles quilting. Joans ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinetts and ſhaloons, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, printed cottons and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, pins and needles, buckles, knives and forks, butchers knives, Barlow penknives, mens and womens cotton and worſted hoſe, boys and youths worſted ditto, ſhovels, frying-pans, ſaddlers webb, ſtirrups, mens and womens beaver pelt gloves, ſilk ditto, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, ten-penny nails, candleſticks, 8 by 10 window-glaſs, red lead.

Good hay in a barn near the city.

To be LET, a LARGE HOUSE and GARDEN in Third-ſtreet, Northern Liberties. ‡

Imported, and to be Sold, by

JOHN WOOD, *Clock and Watch-Maker,*

In Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

WATCHES, eight day and thirty hour clock movements, muſical quarter and common eight day ſpring clocks, jappanned clock faces, caſt clock works, forged ditto, ſlit pinions, bells and hands, ſetts of muſical bells, clock and watch main ſprings, glaſſes, hands, pendants, with tools, files and materials of every kind neceſſary in the buſineſs of clock and watch making---where thoſe who may have occaſion may be conſtantly ſupplied on reaſonable terms. Nov. 10. †

November 17th, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the

Collectors of Public Taxes in the city and county of Philadelphia, who are yet in arrears, to pay the amount of their reſpective duplicates to the Treaſurer (excluſive of the taxes for the preſent year) on or before the 4th day of January next, otherwiſe they muſt expect to be proceeded againſt, as the law directs.

And thoſe Collectors who may be under the neceſſity of claiming allowances for taxes due on real eſtates, are requeſted to make return thereof to the Board of Commiſſioners, at the Old Court-houſe, on or before the 15th day of December next, in order that the ſaid eſtates may be advertiſed and ſold for the payment of ſaid taxes, agreeably to law.

EVAN THOMAS,
ANDREW GEYER,
SAMUEL CHURCH, } Commiſſioners.

To be SOLD for *CASH*,

AT the late dwelling-houſe of Abel James, deceaſed, near Frankford, in the county of Philadelphia, by public vendue, on the 29th day of the preſent month, being the ſecond day of the week, at 12 o'clock, the following articles, viz.

Working and riding horſes, milch cows and other cattle, waggons and carts, a poſt coach, landau, riding waggon, chaiſe and ſulky, ploughs, harrows and a great variety of farming utenſils, a number of ſmith's and carpenter's tools, walnut and mahogany caſes of drawers, dining tables, breakfaſt tables, walnut chairs, looking-glaſſes, beds and bedding, a deſk and book-caſe, a roaſting jack and ſpit, iron pots and kettles, large copper kettles, and a variety of other houſhold and kitchen furniture, a quantity of ſeaſoned walnut, wild cherry, gum and pine boards, three inch oak plank and ſhort cedar ſhingles, a grind-ſtone, a large parcel of old iron, and various other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Eleventh Month (Nov.) 15, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

A MILL and PLANTATION, near Whitemarſh Church. The mill is on a very conſtant and excellent ſtream, there are about 100 acres of good limeſtone land, a great part watered meadow. The dwelling-houſe, mill and ſpring-houſe are of ſtone, with a new log barn. Alſo a tract of 100 acres near the above, the greateſt part well timbered, and the arable land in good condition. For terms and further particulars, enquire at Doctor Lehman's, No. 73, up Third-ſtreet.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE Gaol at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, the night of the 4th inſtant, the four following perſons, viz.

EZRA HOLBROOK, committed on ſuſpicion of horſe-ſtealing, a likely well made man, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black ſhort hair, born in New-England; had on a dark purple broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, a blue pluſh waiſtcoat, and corduroy breeches with broad ſtripes; has the appearance of a gentleman, ſuppoſed to be gone either to Virginia or New-England, has followed the blackſmith's buſineſs in the former place; took with him a pair of ſaddle-bags, with a change of clothing therein. Was left by ſaid perſon a bay horſe, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, 14 hands high, about ten years old, ſhod all round, thin in fleſh, his ſhoulder galled by the collar. Any perſon applying, on proving property, may have him, otherwiſe he will be ſold in four weeks.

JAMES HARRISON, committed on ſuſpicion of horſe-ſtealing, an Engliſhman born, ſays he is a whiteſmith by trade, and lived a number of years in Boſton, has been twice confined in Lancaſter gaol, about 40 years of age, five feet ſix inches high, a well ſet fellow, brown hair; had on a pair of old ſpotted velvet breeches and waiſtcoat, old pair of boots, and a hat; very talkative when in liquor, which he is fond of.

JAMES STEEL, committed for larceny, an Engliſhman born, an old offender, about 50 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, black hair mixed with white, well ſet, marked with the ſmall-pox; had on a light coloured home made coat, fuſtian jacket and overalls, hat almoſt new.

THOMAS FLOOD, a well ſet fellow, about 22 years old, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, round ſhouldered, down look, fond of ſtrong liquor, and quarrelſome when drunk; had on a light coloured waiſtcoat, a pair of copperas coloured ſtriped trowſers, old wool hat, and had ſhort dark hair.

Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed villains, and ſecures them in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall receive SIX POUNDS for Holbrook, and THREE POUNDS for each of the others, with reaſonable charges if brought back, paid by

Nov. 6, 1790. CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Germantown, Nov. 4th, 1790.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, a ſmall bay mare COLT. The owner is requeſted to come, pay coſt, and take her away. † JOHN LEIBERT.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ. } Philad. Sept. 16, 1790.

MICHAEL FISHER, you are here-

by notified that, purſuant to a Subpœna to you directed, and now in the hands of the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the honorable the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, at a Court to be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, on the third day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Philippina Fiſher, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony.

Northampton county, November 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 4th day of December next, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, a certain undivided moiety or half-part of a certain tract of land, ſituate in Northampton county, on the waters of Middle-creek, and the northermoſt head waters of Wallenpabeck, interſected by the new road running from Pocona to the New-York line, and on the eaſterly ſide of Mooſick Ridge, containg 25000 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the property of Robert Lettice Hooper, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 8, 1790.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th of December next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Moos townſhip, bounded by lands of Paul Flick, Andrew Straſberger, Frederick Shoneberger, late Philip Drum's land; containing 130 acres, more or leſs; late the property and eſtate of Michael Swartz, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th day of December next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Cheſnut-hill townſhip, bounded by land of Conrad Dondrew, John Linberger, George Kungel and Conrad Hag, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, late the property of Chriſtian Sorber, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th of December next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Delaware townſhip, bounded by lands of Hays, and vacant lands, containing 109 acres, more or leſs, late the property of John Gilbſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, Nov. 2d, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, in Marlborough townſhip, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of November inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, three certain Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, adjoining each other, ſituated in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by land of Hans Peter Welker, Hans Peter Bowman, and others; containing 92 acres and 10 perches; on which a forge, griſt, and ſaw mill are erected. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Jacob Daſt, deceaſed, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles-town townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Valley Forge, on the third of September, a bright bay gelding COLT, two years old paſt, full fourteen hands high, with four white feet, three of them white almoſt to the knees, one to the footlock, and the near hind hoof a little crooked, a ſmall ball face, his tail cut middling ſhort, and of a dray breed. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the colt, and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER SAYLOR.

November 8, 1790. ¶

Ten Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 8th inſtant, two apprentice boys; the one named JAMES STEWART, aged 18 and an half years, dark complexion, ſtrait dark brown hair, pretty long, and generally wears it cued; he is remarkably ſmall for his age, and about four feet nine or ten inches high, very ſedate and ſteady, and an excellent nail-maker by trade; he had on, and took with him, a cinnamon coloured coat, rather ſhort in the ſkirts for him, with plain plated buttons, 1 pair of olive coloured velveret breeches, with yellow buttons, 1 white cotton jacket with white plated buttons, 2 pair white linen trowſers, 1 pair white ribbed worſted hoſe, and 1 pair mixed grey do. 1 fine white linen ſhirt, 1 ſhirt new, of brown ſheeting, and 2 old brown linen ſhirts, and 1 pair of ſhoes, rather old, with with a pair of large plated buckles. The other named ALEXANDER ANDERSON, aged about 19 and an half years, dark brown hair, pretty much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has ſomething of a condemned look with him, appearing afraid to look you in the face, is an old traveller, having frequently run away, and has been ſeveral times at ſea, about 5 feet 4 inches high, round ſhouldered, and ſwags much like a ſailor; had on a blue coarſe cloth round jacket, and trowſers of the ſame, 1 pair Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, and 1 pair coarſe homeſpun linen trowſers, 1 white ſhirt, 1 check and 1 ſtriped homeſpun ſhirts, 1 pair white corduroy breeches and a jean under jacket, 1 pair old ſhoes very long quartered, with a pair of white metal buckles, a round caſtor hat, and a black ſilk handkerchief, a nailer by trade, and a very ſmart and good workman. It is ſuppoſed they are gone weſtward, probably to Lancaſter or Carliſle. Whoever apprehends the ſaid two apprentice boys, and confines them in any gaol, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, by forwarding a letter to him, and left at the Blackhorſe, kept by Curtis Clay, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Dollars for one of them, and if brought home all reaſonable charges ſhall be paid by JOHN HENDERSON,

¶ Nail-maker, in Third-ſtreet, near the Barracks.

Philadelphia, November 9, 1790.

PURSUANT to an Order iſſued out of the ORPHAN'S COURT, for the County of Cheſter, will be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Seventh Day, the 4th of the Twelfth Month next enſuing, on the Premiſes, in Newlin Townſhip, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 12 and 3-4 acres, ſituated upon the interſection of three public roads, one leading to the Great Valley, another to the Borough of Wilmington, and the other to Weſt-Cheſter; bounded by lands of Joel Harlan, Mordecai Hayes, and Stephen Harlan; whereon are a good dwelling-houſe, ſtables and other out-houſes, being a noted ſtand for a public houſe of entertainment, known by the Sign of the Blue Bell; late the eſtate of Garret Garretſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the Subſcribers, Adminiſtrators to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed.

Eleventh Month, 5th, 1790. ‡ JOSEPH GARRETSON, MORDECAI HAYES.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of Public Taxes in the county of Cheſter, and thoſe of the county of Delaware, who are in arrears previous to this preſent year, to pay to the Treaſurers the amount of their duplicates reſpectively, at November Term next, as no further indulgence will be given.

JOS. GIBBONS,
JAMES MOORE,
ELIJAH M'CLENACHAN, } Commiſſioners.

October 22, 1790. ‡ 4w

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION, containing 430 acres, 170 of which are good meadow, the banks of which are in good order, and 40 acres of cleared upland, in good heart; on ſaid place, is a tolerable dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen, barn, and cow-houſe, 40 feet by 24, with a large loft, a corn-houſe, together with a good ſtone ſmoke-houſe. The premiſes are ſituated in Upper Penn's Neck, Salem county, on Oldman's Creek, three miles from the mouth. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Newton townſhip, Glouceſter county, within a mile and an half of Cooper's Ferry. AQUILLA JONES.

WHEREAS, by a bond bearing date the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, James Arnold and Abraham Garnett became bound unto John Buckeley, then of Brandywine hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, in the ſum of three hundred pounds, gold or ſilver money, conditioned for the payment of one hundred and fifty pounds, money aforeſaid, which bond is either ſecreted or loſt. This is to warn any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Bond, as the money is already paid to ſaid Bulkeley.

JAMES ARNOLD,
ABRAHAM GARRETT.

‡

Juſt arrived in the Mary Ann, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

The corner of Front and Market-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

WARRANTED ſilver watches, clock faces, watch ditto, bench vizes, hand and tail ditto, clock and watch plyers, cutting nippers, ſliding tongs, blow pipes, braſs and iron callipers, clock and watch ſcrew plates, large and ſmall turn benches, engravers, large and ſmall hammers, caſe ditto, ſaws, compaſſes in braſs boxes, large and ſmall broaches, tweeſers, frame and pinion guages, beam compaſſes, ſteel drill bows, verge and central riveting ſtakes, magnifying glaſſes, ſilver and gilt pendants, gold, gilt, and ſteel watch hands, clock hands, caſt eight day and thirty hour braſs forged work and ſlit pinions, bells, iron, braſs, and ſteel wire, pinion wire, main-ſprings, glaſſes, ſeals, ſteel, braſs and gilt keys, a large aſſortment of faſhionable ſteel chains. On hand, a few neat gold Watches.

Said Clark, has ſpring and fall, a ſupply of every article in the Clock and Watch Making buſineſs; and country workmen may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms. ‡

WERE left with the ſubſcriber, on the 6th April laſt, by a ſtranger, who ſaid that he came from Monmouth county, New-Jerſey, a bright ſorrel MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 13 and an half hands high, a natural pacer, appears to be eight years old; and a riding chair, conſiderably worn. The perſon who left the above horſe and chair promiſed to be back in three days, and ſatisfy the ſubſcriber for his trouble, but has never ſince appeared, nor been heard of by him. This is therefore to notify the public, that, unleſs an owner appears in the courſe of three weeks, and proves property, they will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, to defray the expences of keeping.

Swedeſborough, 2d November, 1790, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey. } JOHN TUDOR. †

Juſt Printed, and to be Sold, Wholeſale and Retail,

By ZACHARIAH POULSON, *junior,*

In Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON'S

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord 1791.

Being the third after Leap-Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

CONTAINING,

THE riſing, ſetting, places, and eclipſes of the ſun and moon; the ſouthing, phaſes, age, and latitude of the moon, longitude of her aſcending node, &c. the geocentric places and aſpects of the planets (including the Georgium Sidus lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting, and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous planets and fixed ſtars; the paſſage of Aldebaran over the meridian; the equation of time, and time of high water at Philadelphia, for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe, and length of days; with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

Alſo, a liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in the city of Philadelphia, from September 1, 1789, to September 1, 1790; detached thoughts; lines on preſenting a lady with an almanac; verſes on winter; a moral thought, by Dr. Hawkeſworth; the bears and bees, a fable; the character of the celebrated *Servin*, as drawn by the Duke Sully; a true ſtory of an apparition; an account of a ſingular trial of perſons accuſed of witchcraft, at Mount-Holly, in the year 1730; a curious anecdote of the Patriarch Abraham; ſingular inſtances of bodily ſtrength; a noble inſtance of heroic virtue in a negro; a Turkiſh anecdote; uſeful hints to farmers, &c. containing a method of training oxen to the plough or waggon---a valuable and cheap winter food for cattle---an approved method to preſerve the fine flavor of butter---with directions for bottling berries and for making home-made wines; a cure for the bloody flux; a recipe for making black-berry jelly, which has, in ſome inſtances, proved an efficacious remedy for the gravel; an approved remedy for the ſpitting of blood; a liſt of civil officers; the time of holding the Friends' yearly meetings; time of holding the courts of law; a table of remarkable æras and events; a table of the weight and value of coins as they paſs in the reſpective ſtates of the union, with their ſterling and federal value; a table of the value of other foreign coins, &c. in federal money; tables of dollars and crowns; a table ſhewing the amount of wages or expences in the courſe of a year; tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per centum; rule to aſcertain the time of night by the moon's ſhadow on a ſun-dial; a ſcale of depreciation; with an account of the diſtance from one place to another, &c.

The aſtronomical calculations by WILLIAM WARING.

The ſaid POULSON *hath alſo for Sale,*

The CONSTITUTION of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and a few copies of the Minutes of the Honorable Convention who framed it.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MATHIAS BUSH, of Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in the ſame for payment, to SOLOMON BUSH, Adminiſtrator.

Montgomery county, 13th Oct. 1790. 6w

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.